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Who belongs to clubs?

By Robin Wright

An eminently law-abiding group in Seattle is working hard to promote CHAOS in America. A New York organization totally unrelated to animals is pushing pride in the status of Mole. And a group of Virginia sophisticates has adopted MOO as its motto.

These are no master minded secret schemes. CHAOS, Mole, and MOO are names of completely legitimate clubs — and among the best examples of the extraordinary range of interests for which Americans have formed organizations.

From Brussels sprouts to transatlantic brides, milk bottles to underground workers, no matter how eccentric the interest, there is probably an organization for it somewhere among the United States' 17,000 councils, societies, institutes, and associations.

CHAOS, for example, stands for Cannon Hunters' Association of Seattle, a group of 800 interested in recovering old muzzle-loading cannons. MOO is the acronym for Milk-bottles Only Organization, a Virginia-based group of milk-bottle collectors. And Mole is a New York-based social club for tunnel, subway, and sewer construction workers. Each year they give out Mole awards and publish a magazine called "Hoing Through."

Who has time to work?

There are hundreds of other equally odd-sounding groups — as many in fact that if all the books and encyclopedias listing the U.S. organizations and their memberships are accurate, it is a wonder Americans have time for anything besides the club circuit.

Yet the majority of Americans have never been members of anything — or so some sociologists claim.

So who exactly are the 13,000 members of the American Racing Pigeon Union? Or the 30,000 members of Midwest Old Settlers and Threshers Association? Or the 70,000 of Ducks Unlimited?

The same people — or at least the same types — according to Harvard social psychologist Tom Pettigrew. "A highly isolated minority of activists makes up all those clubs and associations. There is a tremendous amount of overlapping."

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What the Palestinians really want

West Bank for PLO; Israel hopes for shift

By Geoffrey Godsell
Overseas news editor of
The Christian Science Monitor

The mood of the nearly million-and-a-quarter Palestinians living under Israeli occupation on the West Bank of the Jordan and in the Gaza Strip is more buoyant than at any time since the establishment of the State of Israel over a quarter of a century ago.

This is because of their feeling that for the first time they have gained international recognition as Palestinians with a right to a state of their own. This recognition came, as they see it, through the Arab leaders' decision at their Rabat meeting in October to recognize the Palestine Liberation Organization (PLO) as sole representative of the Palestinians and through the hearing given PLO leader Yasser Arafat in the United Nations General Assembly in November.

So far as one can judge, the overwhelming majority of West Bank Palestinians now accept the PLO as their spokesman — albeit with varying degrees of enthusiasm. They have no illusions about any early mellowing of Israeli attitudes toward them or about any early emergence of a Palestinian state. But they feel the tide has turned in their favor and they can bide their time.

Strong rejections

Israeli officials strongly dispute any suggestion of broad West Bank Palestinian support for the PLO. And they equally strongly reject the PLO as an acceptable representative of the Palestinians with which to enter into a dialogue. (There have nevertheless



South Vietnamese woman searches rubble after latest Viet Cong attack

Phuoc Binh falls: Thieu loses a province

By a staff writer of
The Christian Science Monitor

The fall to the Communist-backed National Liberation Front (NLF) of Phuoc Binh, capital of the South Vietnamese province of Phuoc Long, is of psychological rather than military importance.

It was the first provincial capital to fall to the NLF since the signing of the cease-fire and the withdrawal of United States troops in the first part of 1973. But President Thieu's government in Saigon has taken the setback in its stride.

Mr. Thieu himself put out a statement conceding the loss of Phuoc Binh and asking for three days of mourning "to acknowledge the noble sacrifice of our soldiers, cadres, and people who have died for the nation."

The offensive that has led to the capture of Phuoc Binh (and of the rest of Phuoc Long province) is seen by those following the situation as part of the resumption of warfare by the NLF that regularly occurs with the return

of the dry season. The targets in these bouts of warfare are usually the most exposed places — as was Phuoc Binh, capital of one of the most sparsely populated provinces in South Vietnam.

Mobility reduced

The NLF believes rightly that its expectation of success is all the greater because the South Vietnamese forces do not have the mobility they had when U.S. forces were in the country to move men swiftly from one point to another to bolster exposed positions under heavy pressure. The NLF is also aware of the South Vietnamese Government's reluctance to use up arms and ammunition now that the U.S. Congress has put limits on the military aid that can be supplied to South Vietnam.

The NLF still has the long-term aim of toppling the Thieu regime. But the present offensive is not thought to be a frontal attack on Saigon and its approaches. Rather it is a continuing effort to discredit the Saigon government through attrition and suggest its



By Joan Forbes, staff cartographer

weakness and isolation. Against this background should be seen the Saigon-originated report of the U.S. aircraft carrier Enterprise's being en route to South Vietnamese waters — a report denied Tuesday by the Defense Department in Washington.

How best to sop up those huge oil spills?

By David F. Salisbury
Staff writer of
The Christian Science Monitor

The massive oil spill from a Japanese supertanker that threatens the beaches of three Asian nations adds fuel to the controversy about how best to combat such spills.

A report just released by the U.S. National Academy of Sciences finds that although major tanker accidents spill only 1 percent of the oil that leaks from tanker activities in general, they are the cause of the "most damaging, indisputable adverse effects."

Scientists disagree on the best way to handle such spills. Some think the use of chemical agents can cause more environmental damage than the oil.

(Crews battling the 10-mile-long slick are using large amounts of detergent to try to stop the advance of the oil toward the coasts of Singapore, Malaysia, and Indonesia.)

Unsuccessful experiments

Other customary methods of fighting spills include soaking up oil with straw or sand or detergents used to spread the oil more thinly over the surface.

Experiments with oil-eating bacteria have been tried without much

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Why gold flop didn't turn into huge gold drop

U.S. limitation of bids results in new price floor of \$153 an ounce

By David R. Francis
Business and financial editor of
The Christian Science Monitor

Boston
For the sake of its allies, the United States is propping up the price of gold.

This became apparent at the auction of U.S.-held gold Tuesday, when the Treasury could have allowed the price of the yellow metal to drop dramatically. Instead, it accepted bids for only 750,000 ounces rather than the 2 million offered.

In effect, this set a new price floor for gold at the lowest bid accepted — \$153 an ounce. If the United States had sold more gold at lower prices, it would have weakened the monetary reserves of such allies as Italy, France, and Britain. Italy has mortgaged some of its gold reserves against loans from West Germany.

To the shock of gold speculators, the average American treated his new right to own gold bullion with a yawn. Relatively few rushed out to buy bars of the shiny metal with its greasy feel when that became legal Dec. 31. As a result, the price of gold tumbled from its high of more than \$300 an ounce. And the Treasury got bids for only 954,800 ounces at its gold auction — less than half the total offering.

Note of confidence?

Americans seem to be showing decisively that they are not ready to divert their money away from more normal channels into gold at any price. This could be viewed as a vote of confidence in the basic economic system, despite recession.

Plenty of warnings have been issued, on national TV news programs and elsewhere, about the pitfalls of buying gold. Brokerage, storage, and other fees are high; there are no dividends; private gold dealers are as tightly regulated as Wall Street. And future prices are uncertain.

The Treasury move to prop up

prices is ironic in that the United States has been trying to "demonetize" gold — that is, to have it regarded as a commodity such as copper or silver, rather than a central bank-reserve asset.

Market forces preferred

Treasury officials may not want to be blamed by their European colleagues for driving the price of gold down; they would prefer, instead, the forces of the market to drive the price of gold lower.

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Two plans for oil-dollar recycling

By Takashi Oka
Staff correspondent of
The Christian Science Monitor

London
Finance ministers of the nine European Common Market nations meeting here hope for a compromise between American and West European views on how to recycle oil dollars.

Dennis Healey, British Chancellor of the Exchequer, and Dr. H. Johannes Witteveen, the Dutch director of the 126-nation International Monetary Fund, are proposing a \$30 billion facility which could lend money to countries having difficulty paying their oil bills. The money would come in large part from the oil producers and would be administered by the IMF.

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Talk of auto price cuts greeted with skepticism

By Charles E. Dole
Automotive editor of
The Christian Science Monitor

Will Ford and General Motors go along with Chrysler's rumored price cut on some of its 1975-model cars? Don't count on it, say industry analysts.

Chrysler's price cut — up to \$400, according to some reports — will stop at the Chrysler gate. "It's a move of desperation," is the way one analyst sees it.

It does not pay for GM and Ford to cut prices unless other costs are beginning to rise too high, it is believed.

United States automakers have been doggedly holding to their sharply higher '75 model prices despite buyer resistance. The makers charge that high and rising costs make it impossible to reduce the retail price.

GM and Ford are also reticent because:

• They do not face Chrysler's warranty problems as a result of a large inventory of unsold cars. The

other companies figure on coming out with a few stripped-down models or special-value packages but will not compete head to head with Chrysler on price alone.

Chrysler is reported to be borrowing heavily from banks to maintain its liquidity, says a New York investment analyst.

The No. 3 car manufacturer has enough cars in stock to last for at least five months at today's sales pace. That spells trouble.

Quality problems?

"When your inventory is that large, you begin having quality problems," says an insider. If a car is not started for five months, when you do start it up you begin to score the pistons because all the oil is in the pan.

Then there is the risk of vandalism. Large amounts of high-interest capital is tied up in the unsold cars, as well.

"It might very well pay for Chrysler to get rid of these cars through a price reduction," surmises a stock-market analyst.

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U.S. farmers roll up sleeves for spring as troubles nag

By Judith Frutkin
Staff correspondent of
The Christian Science Monitor

New Orleans
Thousands of U.S. farmers — large and small alike — across the nation's food belt, are preparing for a spring planting even while struggling with:

• Double-digit inflation.

• Less money available for loans, and higher interest rates.

On the surface, Grady Croft has it made. He earned \$35,000 last year from his peanut crop. His 850-acre farm in Newville, Ala., is paid for, a government subsidy protects his annual spring start-up cost of \$350,000. Over the years, he has invested \$600,000 into his property.

For next spring, he is installing an elaborate irrigation system. It will cost him approximately \$255,000.

But this year, Mr. Croft may lose the peanut profits his livelihood depends on, for the government peanut

subsidy is about to be canceled, and the \$35,000 he made last year was only a 10 percent return on his investment — in a good year, he says he should have made \$100,000.

If this were a normal year, Mr. Croft would simply take out a short-term loan to cover his expenses. But this spring, money will be tight while interest rates are soaring. And so, instead of a loan, Mr. Croft will be forced to refinance his farm.

Mr. Croft is in New Orleans this week, one of 8,000 delegates at the annual convention of the American Farm Bureau Federation.

If Mr. Croft's finances are precarious this winter, consider the plight of the small farm operator:

Roger Wilson owns a 116-acre farm in Mt. Sterling, Ky. He can't afford to hire anyone to help him plant this spring, and he won't be buying a hayroller this year for harvesting. He needs both, but a hayroller costs \$4,000, and even without it he can't afford to hire help.

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By Gordon N. Converse, chief photographer

Palestinians vending oranges on Gaza-Tel Aviv road

been unconfirmed reports outside the area of some kind of contact in Paris between Israelis and the PLO — contacts said to have come to nothing.)

The Israeli attitude is that it is impossible to negotiate with the PLO because all evidence points to the PLO's having a sole aim: the dismantling of the State of Israel as it presently exists. Information Minister Aharon Yariv said the PLO would have made things a lot tougher

for Israel if the PLO had taken a more moderate stand.

Yet Mr. Yariv is also on record as saying: "The Palestinians have the right to self-determination. . . . How can one people [the Israelis] dispute the right of another people [the Palestinians] to exist?"

But the question poses itself: Who is to speak for the Palestinians now, if not the PLO?

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Watergate appeals given little hope

By Lucia Mounat
Staff correspondent of
The Christian Science Monitor

Washington
Few legal experts see any of the bids for either a new trial or appeals ending successfully for the four former Nixon associates convicted on New Year's Day.

Grounds mentioned so far, they say, simply aren't strong enough.

Also, the statistical fact that very few cases are reversed at the appeals level and the special intensity of interest in this one add to this "no shift" conclusion.

"I don't think the public would stand for an overturned verdict in this case," observes one state appeals judge who asked not to be named. "It would take a judge of extraordinary nerve."

As of Jan. 7, with the deadline for requesting a new trial only one day away, only H. R. Haldeman, among the defendants, had so moved — on grounds that some of the jurors may have broken their quarantine by watching television or reading newspapers in their motel rooms.

Evidence required

Legal experts queried by the Monitor stressed that the charge would have to be very well substantiated to merit even a hearing.

"It's very hard to impeach the verdict of a jury for something other than that which happened in the courtroom," notes Lindsay Cowen, dean of the law school at Case Western Reserve University. "This would be very unusual."

"You can't impeach a jury verdict by scuttlebutt about whether someone might or might not have watched TV," adds Roger Cramton, dean of Cornell University Law School and a former U.S. assistant attorney general. "It's got to be something much more powerful and dramatic... such as having had conversations with the prosecutor..."

Appeals, expected from all four men, must be filed within 10 days of sentencing. So far no sentencing date has been set. A spokesman at U.S.

District Court notes that presentence investigation by probation officers is still under way and that "it usually takes about a month."

One argument sure to be raised in the appeals fight is that U.S. Judge John J. Sirica erred in not delaying the trial until at least a written deposition could be taken from former President Nixon. Three of those convicted had subpoenaed him as a witness in their behalf.

Some legal experts queried by this newspaper say the unique record provided by the White House tapes weakens that argument while others say that even without the tapes, the point is not grounds for reversal.

Some, such as Phil C. Neal, dean of the University of Chicago Law School, consider the unavailability of the Nixon testimony "that might have been exonerating for one or more of the defendants" a "significant" legal point but still not one likely to lead to a change in the verdict.

Major 'error' seen

"I think it very well could lead to a reversal," counters Frank Haddad Jr., a Kentucky lawyer who heads the National Association of Criminal Defense Lawyers. He says he considers the decision not to delay the trial for the Nixon testimony "one of the most important errors committed," particularly in the light of the few extra days or weeks that might have been needed.

Other key arguments expected to be raised on appeal will be charges that Judge Sirica erred in not separating the cases (particularly that of defendant Robert Mardian) and that there was prejudicial pretrial publicity which affected the verdict. Most legal experts consider the latter point a strong one but again not one likely to lead to an overturned verdict.

"I think the issue was handled quite well at the time the jury was selected and I doubt it has any legal validity," notes Chesterfield Smith, the Florida criminal lawyer who last year served as president of the American Bar Association.

Presidents work toward closer ties Lebanon, Syria discuss common defense

By John K. Cooley
Staff correspondent of
The Christian Science Monitor

Beirut, Lebanon

Lebanon's green Bekaa Valley, between the snow-topped mountains separating Damascus from the sea, was the setting of talks on common defense between the Lebanese and Syrian presidents Jan. 7.

In Shtoura, near the Lebanese-Syrian border, Syrian President Hafez al-Assad, Lebanese President Soleiman Franjeh and their top advisers studied maps and intelligence reports concerning possible Israeli intentions and the contingencies of a possible new Arab-Israeli war.

Military aid debated

Lebanon is the scene of an ongoing debate between advocates and opponents of accepting more Syrian military aid and greater integration in the overall Arab military system, primarily to protect this country from Israeli attacks like those frequently mounted against the Palestinians here, or from seizure by Israel of territory and water resources in southern Lebanon.

The main Syrian concern, as Syria's Air Force commander and Deputy Defense Minister, Lt. Gen. Najy Jamil, pointed out in another meeting with President Franjeh a week earlier, is that Israeli forces may enter Lebanon with the purpose of outflanking Syrian positions on Mt. Hermon and so cut off the western road to Damascus.

Warning from Israel

On the eve of the Shtoura meeting Israel Defense Minister Shimon Peres claimed that heavily armed guerrilla reinforcements equipped with anti-tank missiles and antiaircraft equipment had recently entered Lebanon. He warned Lebanon against admitting Syrian troops which he said Israel would regard as a hostile act.

In reply, Lebanese Premier Rashid al-Solh denied that guerrilla units in Lebanon were armed with late-model missiles obtained from Syria. He said there were no Syrian or other non-

Lebanese soldiers on Lebanese soil. Mr. Solh added that similar Israeli statements in the past had foreshadowed Israeli "aggression."

Analysts here believed Mr. Peres's reference was to the Palestine Liberation Army (PLA), the regular military force of about 9,000 men attached to the Palestine Liberation Organization (PLO). Most of the PLA is stationed in Syria, with smaller contingents in Iraq and northern Jordan.

After the civil war in Jordan in 1970 and the final expulsion of most of the guerrillas from Jordan by King Hussein's army in 1971, the PLA formed a so-called "Yarmouk Brigade" composed mainly of deserters from the Jordan Army, and stationed these near the Syrian border with Lebanon.

Some of these PLA units, which fought against the Lebanese Army in the Lebanese-Palestinian clashes of May, 1973, may have been transferred into Lebanon, though this cannot be confirmed here. The Syrian-backed guerrilla organization, Al-Saiqa, also has units defending some of the 17 Palestinian refugee camps in Lebanon.

Other issues discussed

Eyewitnesses have said guerrillas effectively used hand-held SAM-7 "Strela" rockets, possibly obtained from Syria, against attacking Israeli planes near Beirut last month. There is some evidence that they shot down at least one Israeli plane in a raid on the Sabra camp near Beirut Dec. 12.

At the Shtoura conference, a series of outstanding Syrian-Lebanese issues, including the status of Syrian workers in Lebanon, sharing the Orontes River waters, and transit of goods between the two countries, which do not have regular diplomatic relations, were touched on briefly and referred to committees for further work, informed sources said.

Since the Lebanese-Syrian clashes of May, 1973, Syrian-Lebanese relations have improved considerably.

President Assad is known to have a deep respect for President Franjeh. Tony Franjeh, the President's son and now Lebanese postal minister, is a close friend of Maj. Rifaat Assad, President Assad's brother and commander of a special Syrian Army commando unit.

Civil-rights leaders face challenge

By John Dillia
Staff correspondent of
The Christian Science Monitor

Atlanta

Civil-rights groups in the U.S. are rallying support for one of their chief legal weapons — the Voting Rights Act of 1965.

Key portions of the law, which allows federal officials to oversee elections in certain areas of the South, will expire in August unless Congress acts.

Southern blacks are among those most vigorously urging extension, but support for renewal also is reported growing among Spanish-speaking Americans in the Southwest.

However, at least one U.S. Senator, James Allen (D) of Alabama, will seek repeal of those provisions that single out the South.

Peaceful revolution admitted

There is little doubt that the act, passed after a storm of controversy, has helped precipitate a peaceful political revolution for blacks in the South.

Since passage, the number of elected black office holders in the 11

Southern states has climbed from less than 100 in 1965 to 1,550 today.

Black voter registration in the South has increased from 2.2 million to 3.4 million. In Mississippi, black registration leaped from 6.7 percent 10 years ago to 63.3 percent today.

Next week, dozens of political figures and civil-rights leaders will gather in Atlanta to kick off a nationwide effort to extend all provisions of the act.

Key guests scheduled

The Jan. 13 meeting will be keynoteed by Mrs. Coretta Scott King, widow of civil-rights leader Dr. Martin Luther King Jr. Among others here will be U.S. Sens. Hugh Scott (R) of Pennsylvania, Birch Bayh (D) of Indiana, and former U.S. Attorney General Nicholas deB. Katzenbach.

Supporters of renewal will be confronted with at least three serious questions, in the view of civil-rights supporters and Capitol Hill sources:

• Should the act be amended to make it apply equally to all parts of the U.S.?

"We're not against that," says John Lewis, executive director of the Voter Education Project, which has been active in boosting the number of black voters. "But if the law were made nationwide, could the Justice Department handle it?"

• Should the act be amended to help Spanish-speaking people in the Southwest?

"These people are starting to stir," says a congressional source. "They are pointing out problems in the

Southwest that they would like to see Congress address."

• Should all portions of the act be renewed, or are some goals, like voter registration, essentially complete?

Security still uncertain

"We think we're not yet at a point where we're certain that the right to vote will not again be abridged," says the Rev. Calvin Morris, executive director of the Martin Luther King Jr. Center for Social Change in Atlanta.

Some Southerners, however, chafe at being singled out by federal enforcers. Under the law, officials from Washington can register voters here, review many kinds of local government actions, and stand watch in polling places.

The Justice Department during the last 10 years has brought 43 lawsuits and participated in 10 others brought under the act by private plaintiffs. Most annoying to Southern officials is the requirement that the Justice Department review thousands of local changes in voting districts, polling places, and even city boundaries.

For example, when Petersburg, Va., voted to annex adjoining areas, it was supported by both black and white citizens. But the added population would have changed the city from majority-black to majority-white. The Justice Department refused to okay the change until the city assured election of some black councilmen.

"I believe that all states should be put on the same level of enforcement," Senator Allen of Alabama says.

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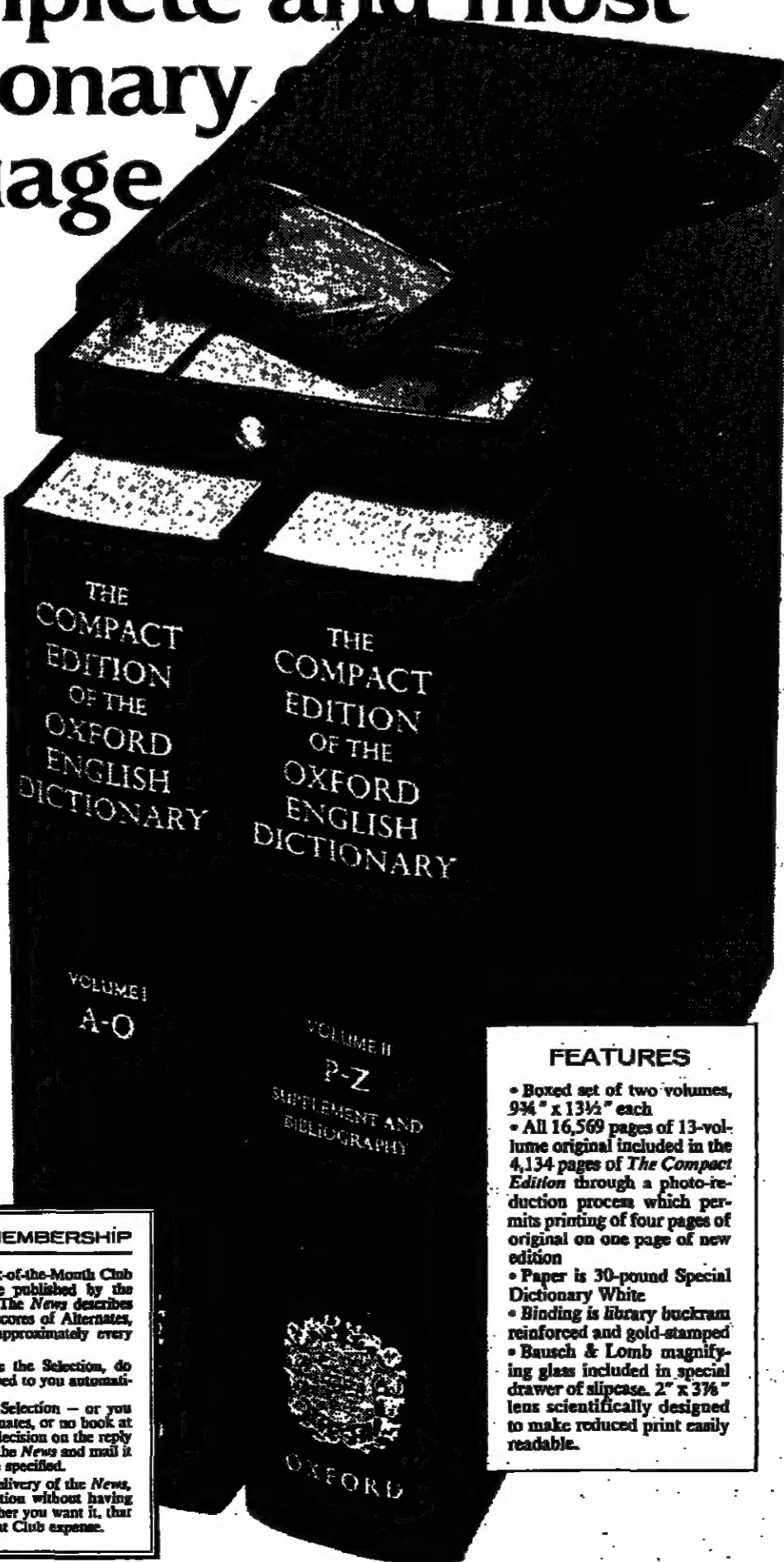
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*What Palestinians want...

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Mr. Yariv, like other highly placed officials, believes that time will prove PLO leader Yasser Arafat's pretensions to have been inflated and that the PLO will not be able to deliver. He reflects on the possibility of perhaps a seven-year-long dialogue with Palestinians in the occupied areas with King Hussein of Jordan conceivably coming back into the picture as a spokesman for the Palestinians — a role from which the Rabat summit decisions disqualified him. Israelis believe King Hussein himself counts on this since he still sends funds to former Jordanian civil servants living under Israeli occupation on the West Bank.

Yet it is hard to find evidence that King Hussein is still acceptable to West Bank Palestinians. Even figures hitherto known as "King's men" on the West Bank — together with some fence-sitting Arab mayors of Arab towns — have made public bows in the direction of the PLO. Israelis say this is out of fear of the PLO, pointing out that some of these men have had their cars burned (presumably by the PLO).

Car burned

One of these men said his car had indeed been burned — but by Communists acting under the PLO umbrella. He explained that insofar as the PLO had any underground organization on the West Bank it existed in the so-called National Front which was a coalition of Communists and left-wing Baathists (Arab socialists). He and other moderates believed that it was essential to bring moderating influences into play alongside these left-wingers under the PLO umbrella. This was why he had spoken publicly as he had — not out of fear — and this was why the Communists had destroyed his car.

What about open activity on the West Bank in support of the PLO? Mr. Arafat's appearance at the UN brought demonstrations, mainly by young people, and the closing of shops in Arab Jerusalem and such West Bank towns as Nablus. To these there was immediate and tough reaction by the Israelis — needlessly violent over-reaction in the view of some foreign-ers living there. Since then there have been no demonstrations, but the view was expressed to this writer that there could be a recurrence on an

appropriate cue, such as the formation of a Palestine government-in-exile.

Underground guerrilla activity is another question. The military correspondent of the Jerusalem Post wrote just before Christmas of a "considerable readiness" on the West Bank "to take part in terrorist activities but a lack of organization and especially of sabotage equipment and weapons." The correspondent added: "In recent weeks the level of sabotage activity in the West Bank and Israel reached a peak of about double the pre-Yom Kippur war level, although most of it was ineffectual because of the limited means available."

It is against this background that one should read Israel Defense Minister Shimon Peres's warning Jan. 6 about reports of sophisticated weaponry from Syria reaching PLO guerrilla units in Lebanon for possible use across the border against Israel.

One of a series. Next: How Israelis react to terrorism.

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Which is a lot more than you can say for gold. To start with, it won't pay you a nickel in interest. And to end with, gold's January 1st legalization is really just an invitation to a 24 karat roulette game.

Why is it such a gamble? For a lot of reasons — most of which the average American probably isn't aware of. Like the 6 that follow, for example.

Gold is a volatile commodity. Which simply means that the price of gold can react violently to practically any economic or political change. For example, should the U.S. decide to sell large amounts of its gold reserves, or should inflation slow in 1975 to the 6% rate predicted by many authorities, the price of gold could well plummet — virtually overnight.

Gold is costly to buy and sell. Don't think the market price of gold is all you're going to pay for it. Between premiums, commissions, markups, and the New York Sales Tax, you could easily wind up paying 15% to 20% extra. Which means the price of gold would have to go up by that percentage before you could hope to break even. (But no increase in price will help you much if the gold you buy is counterfeit — a distinct possibility during any gold-buying frenzy.)

It's the same with selling gold. The dealer who buys it from you will pay the market price as of the day you sell... not the price you paid for it. Then, of course, he'll deduct his commission. And probably charge you an assaying fee that could be as much as \$50, or more.

The monetary threat to gold. The U.S. is working with practically every other nation to develop an entirely new world monetary system. A system in which gold may play no role at all. In fact, our government has already "de-monetized" its gold reserves... which means it has no official value as money.

Who ever said gold was a smart investment? Mainly those who stand to profit from the gold rush. On the other hand, few professional investors are into gold. In fact, indications are that gold's primary buyers will be Americans of modest means who mistakenly view gold as the ultimate answer to all economic ills.

Like sawing off the limb you're sitting on. In addition to everything else, should large numbers of Americans buy gold, it means that large sums will be withdrawn from savings accounts all over the country.

And since these savings are essential to certain aspects of a healthy economy... such as mortgage money for new homes... those using savings to buy gold could well be damaging the very economy they themselves are dependent upon.

So in the final analysis, what is your best investment?

Actually there are 6 of them. A full half-dozen Manhattan Savings

Bank savings plans. They're all government guaranteed safe, and each pays its own high rate of interest.

Check the chart for full details. It's just about certain that at least one of these plans is ideal for your situation. And remember, whichever one you choose, you can be confident that your money is earning the highest savings bank interest you'll find anywhere in the state.

Now isn't this a lot smarter way to protect your money than gold?

Put out and save!

	START WITH	1 YEAR	2 YEARS	3 YEARS	4 YEARS	5 YEARS	6 YEARS	7 YEARS
8.17% effective annual yield on 7.75% a year. 6 or 7 year Term Savings Accounts for minimum \$1,000 deposit. Interest guaranteed when held to maturity.	\$ 1,000						\$ 1,602.24	\$ 1,722.21
	\$10,000						\$16,022.47	\$17,222.10
7.50% effective annual yield on 7.50% a year. 4 to 8 year Term Savings Accounts for minimum \$1,000 deposit. Interest guaranteed when held to maturity.	\$ 1,000				\$ 1,355.45	\$ 1,462.53	\$ 1,572.06	
	\$10,000				\$13,554.52	\$14,625.31	\$15,720.60	
7.00% effective annual yield on 6.75% a year. 2 1/2 to 4 year Term Savings Accounts for minimum \$500 deposit. Interest guaranteed when held to maturity.	\$ 1,000		\$ 1,186.90	\$ 1,227.88	\$ 1,314.85			
	\$10,000		\$11,869.03	\$12,278.80	\$13,148.52			
6.50% effective annual yield on 6.25% a year. 1 to 2 1/2 year Term Savings Accounts for minimum \$500 deposit. Interest guaranteed when held to maturity.	\$ 1,000	\$ 1,068.11	\$ 1,140.87	\$ 1,178.97				
	\$10,000	\$10,681.10	\$11,408.72	\$11,789.70				
6.00% effective annual yield on 5.75% a year. 90 days to 1 year Term Savings Accounts for minimum \$500 deposit. Interest guaranteed when held to maturity.	\$ 1,000	\$ 1,060.02						
	\$10,000	\$10,600.20						
5.47% effective annual yield on 5.25% a year. Regular Savings Account. Day-of-Deposit to Day-of-Withdrawal Accounts.	\$ 1,000	\$ 1,054.85	\$ 1,112.32	\$ 1,142.23	\$ 1,173.13	\$ 1,227.25	\$ 1,304.90	\$ 1,376.23
	\$10,000	\$10,548.52	\$11,123.22	\$11,422.33	\$11,731.30	\$12,272.53	\$13,049.00	\$13,762.35

*Dividends compounded daily, credited quarterly when \$25 remains on deposit to end of quarter. (Dividends on 5.25% accounts not guaranteed.)
†Dividend earned remains on deposit a full year to earn the 5.47% yield.

Effective annual yields are realized when principal and interest are left on deposit for a full year. All interest and dividends are compounded daily and credited quarterly.

Withdrawals from Term Savings Accounts may be made prior to maturity only with consent of the bank. Such withdrawals are subject to a penalty of all interest earned from day of deposit in excess of the rate payable on regular savings accounts at the time of withdrawal, plus a forfeiture of three month's interest at this rate.

Put out and save!

THE MANHATTAN SAVINGS BANK
385 Madison Avenue, New York, N.Y. 10017

I enclose \$_____ for new account(s) indicated.

☐ 7.75% Time Savings Account, 6 or 7 years. (Minimum: \$1000)
Indicate number of years: _____ months

☐ 7.50% Time Savings Account, 4 to 6 years. (Minimum: \$1000)
Indicate number of years: _____ months

☐ 6.75% Time Savings Account, 2 1/2 to 4 years. (Minimum: \$500)
Indicate number of years: _____ months

☐ 6.50% Time Savings Account, 1 to 2 1/2 years. (Minimum: \$500)
Indicate number of years: _____ months

☐ 5.75% Time Savings Account, 90 days to 1 year. (Minimum: \$500)
Indicate number of days: _____ months

☐ 5.25% Day of Deposit/Day of Withdrawal Account.

☐ 5.25% Regular Savings Account.

(Check type of account you wish):

☐ Individual Account for _____ (Signature, please)

☐ Trust Account for _____ (Name of Beneficiary)

☐ Joint Account (Your signature) _____ (Co-owner signature)

Name _____ (Please Print)

Address _____ Apt. No. _____

City _____ State _____ Zip _____

Social Security No. _____

TO TRANSFER FUNDS FROM ANOTHER INSTITUTION TO THE MANHATTAN SAVINGS BANK:
Please fill out this coupon. Enclosed bankbook of account to be transferred and mail to us. We'll return your bankbook after the transfer is completed.

(Name of bank or savings institution from which funds will be transferred) _____

Pay to the order of The Manhattan Savings Bank

(Write in the amount or write "Balance of my/our Account") _____ Dollars

DATE _____

(Sign name(s) exactly as in passbook)

Important: Please enclose your bankbook

When a savings bank gives you a safe alternative to gold,
THAT'S BANKING MANHATTAN STYLE.
The Manhattan Savings Bank

Manhattan: Main Office 385 Madison Avenue at 47th Street • 52 Vanderbilt Avenue at 45th Street • 99 Park Avenue at 40th Street • 186 East 86th Street at Third Avenue
• 770 Broadway at 9th Street • 58 Bowery at Canal Street • Westchester Office: 50 Main Street, Mount Kisco, N.Y.
Queens Office: 257-15 Union Turnpike, Glen Oaks Shopping Center, Glen Oaks, N.Y.

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EDITED BY BERTRAM B. JOHANSSON

Inside the news—briefly

WITH ANALYSIS
FROM MONITOR CORRESPONDENTS
AROUND THE WORLD

Balky computer halts stock-exchange trading

New York
The wheels of capitalism ground to a halt on the New York Stock Exchange Tuesday when a balky computer refused to cooperate.
The computer breakdown resulted in the NYSE suspending trading almost 45 minutes until technicians could get things straightened out, writes Ron Scherer, Monitor correspondent. It was the first malfunction of the year for the computer, which last year was uncooperative seven times. A back-up computer system that the exchange employs also failed to function correctly — thus the need for a trading halt.

Moscow youth attend church

Moscow
Many young Muscovites attended church services Tuesday marking the Orthodox Christmas, despite a warning from the Komsomol Communist Youth League that it is immoral for members to take part in religious ceremonies.
Elderly people were in the majority at churches visited by foreigners, but some young people both watched and took part in singing and chanting, some crossing themselves as priests invoked the name of God.
As usual, the occasion went unmentioned in the official press, radio, and television, but Tass news agency issued a brief report in its foreign service on services in Moscow.

Israeli emigration at highest level ever

Jerusalem
More than 8,000 Israelis emigrated from the country last year, the largest number to do so since the state was established in 1948, Mr. Pinhas Sapir, chairman of the Jewish Agency which cares for newcomers, said.
Addressing the Economic Club here, he said he felt the main reason for the emigration of both veteran settlers and new immigrants was the fear of another war. Many of the Soviet Jews who left also complained of the difficulty of being absorbed into the social life of the country.

Supporters of Jackson contribute \$1.1 million

Washington
Supporters of White House hopeful Sen. Henry M. Jackson (D) of Washington have contributed more



Sen. Henry Jackson

than \$1.1 million to the Jackson Planning Committee in its first six months of operation, it was announced Monday.

The committee was organized last July to begin preparing for a 1976 presidential campaign by Senator Jackson. The Senator has not yet formally declared his candidacy.

Lippmann estate split between Harvard, Yale

New York
The late political commentator Walter Lippmann has left most of his money to Harvard University, but his papers to Yale University — a Solomonlike judgment, perhaps — from a former leader of the Harvard Socialist Club.
Under terms of his will disclosed in Manhattan Surrogate's Court, Harvard,

his alma mater, will receive almost \$400,000 of his estate that is estimated to be worth about \$500,000. Yale will get all his letters, diaries, notes, published and unpublished manuscripts.

Mr. Lippmann, who passed on last Dec. 14, also left \$50,000 each to a step-daughter and to a former ward, and \$10,000 to his secretary. A graduate of Harvard College in the same class as the poet, T. S. Eliot, Mr. Lippmann went on to become one of the nation's leading political commentators.

Rescue efforts started for sports-car firm

London
A young American millionaire, two British companies, and Arab oil-producing countries are reported to be attempting to rescue the Aston Martin sports car company which collapsed last week.

Aston Martin, maker of some of the world's most exciting and expensive cars for more than half a century, went broke after being refused government financial aid, and has laid off its 500-strong labor force.

Wealthy New York entrepreneur Peter Sprague toured the company's factory at Newport Pagnell, central England, with a view to staging a recovery. Mr. Sprague, an Aston Martin owner-enthusiast, was noncommittal after the visit, saying only: "It is too early for me to comment."

Brazilian paper prints without censorship

Sao Paulo, Brazil
The Brazilian Government apparently has lifted its censorship of the newspaper O Estado de Sao Paulo, a constant critic of the authoritarian military regime, in what is seen as a liberalization move.

For two nights censors have not appeared in the newspaper's office and O Estado has been published in full without the long columns of poetry it used to fill in for censored articles.

The move coincided with the newspaper's 100th birthday celebrations, and newspaper editors said it remained to be seen whether the situation would last.

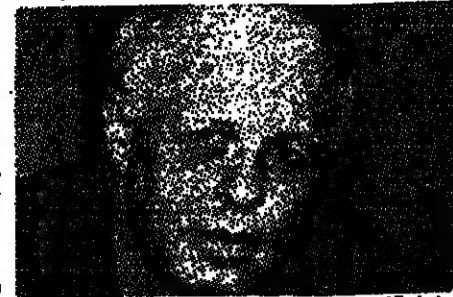
Blacks in South Africa make 20% of income

United Nations, N.Y.
Blacks in South Africa, who make up 70 percent of the population, receive 20 percent of the total income, according to a report to the UN Commission for Social Development.

The report, in a chapter headed "Conditions in South Africa," said the country's blacks occupy some 13 percent of the land. The white population, which makes up about one-fifth of the population, receives 75 percent of the income and occupies about 87 percent of the land area. The rest of the total income is made by persons of mixed race and Asian origins.

Soviet dissident says family is threatened

Moscow
Academician Andrei Sakharov said here that his son-in-law had been waylaid near Moscow Monday by two men, who threatened him and his 15-



Andrei Sakharov

month-old son with violence if Dr. Sakharov did not stop his dissident activities.

The incident, as reported by Dr. Sakharov, followed the delivery of a note to the family on Dec. 20, warning that his son-in-law, Yefrem Yankelevich, and his son, Matvei, could come to harm if the dissident physicist continued his "anti-national behavior."

Uruguayan party chief freed, flies to Moscow

Moscow
Uruguayan Communist Party chief Rodney Arismendi, one of Latin America's most influential Marxist leaders, arrived in Moscow Monday night after being released from jail in Montevideo, apparently on condition that he leave the country.

Mr. Arismendi, whose arrival was shown on Moscow television news, looked fit and well and posed smiling for Soviet photographers at the airport, where he was met by Mikhail Zimyanin, editor of the Communist Party newspaper Pravda, and other Kremlin officials.

He apparently had been released from the Montevideo prison, where he had been held since early last year by the military-dominated Uruguayan Government, together with other left-wing politicians. In recent months, Communist organizations throughout the world have been campaigning for his release as well as that of Chilean party chief Luis Corvalan, who is still held by the Chilean military regime.

MINI-BRIEFS

Heathrow hijack

A gunman in Arab robes took control of a British Airways jetliner at Heathrow Airport Tuesday and threatened to blow it up with himself and five crew members unless he were allowed to take off with \$230,000 and a parachute, police reported. At this writing, the situation was unresolved.

Brezhnev speculation

The mother of Soviet Communist Party chief Leonid Brezhnev, who recently postponed a visit to the Middle East for unexplained reasons, has passed on, the official Tass news agency said late Tuesday. The announcement came after more than a week of speculation on the reasons for the postponement of the Kremlin leader's Middle East tour.

None of the speculation had involved the Russian leader's mother, but had run the gamut of rumors from an alleged illness of Mr. Brezhnev, pique over Mr. Kissinger's earlier successes in the Middle East, and an alleged disappointment of the Russians with Egypt's President Sadat.

Food stamp question

A final decision on the Ford administration proposal to charge low-income people more for food stamps has been delayed, an Agriculture Department spokesman confirmed. The announcement raised the possibility the administration would compromise on a proposed plan to charge food stamp recipients a flat 30 percent of their net income. Stamp recipients now pay an average of about 23 percent of net income, depending on the size of their households.

Troop confrontation

Some 250 Wisconsin national guardsmen Tuesday replaced county and municipal police maintaining an armed ring around a north woods religious estate occupied last week by armed Menominee Indians.

Wilson Moscow visit

The British and Soviet Governments are discussing dates for a visit to Moscow shortly by Prime Minister Harold Wilson, informed sources in London said Tuesday.

Translating frog croaks into weather forecasts

Peking
A peasant weather observer in central China's Honan Province forecasts the weather — by listening to the croaking of frogs.

According to the official Hsinhua news agency, a folk proverb claims that "a downpour coincides with frogs croaking."

But veteran weather-watcher Chang Chih-tai made careful observations of his own, and found it wasn't as simple as the ancients had thought.

He says that, if frogs croak on a fine day, it will rain in two days. If frogs croak after rain, it will be fine weather. If frogs do not croak after successive overcast days, it will continue to rain.

Mr. Chang has been keeping daily "weather notes" since 1959, and his method of combining practical experience with time-honored proverbs has enabled him to achieve an accuracy rate of 79 percent for short-range forecasting and 81 percent for long-range predictions, the Hsinhua report said.



★Who belongs to clubs?

Continued from Page 1
Surveys taken through the years at Harvard, the University of Michigan, and Stanford substantiate that the members of one group usually belong to many.
The studies also show that club members come mostly from upper-income groups with the leisure and from ethnic groups with the built-in causes. This may explain why there are six U.S. organizations for Byleorussians and over 80 for antique car buffs.
But group membership is often limited to these two sectors of the population, according to sociologist Herbert Hyman, so that other sectors lose out.
"Although the variety of organizations represents the pluralism of America, it by and large does not represent the lower groups of that heterogeneous society," Prof. Hyman says. "The people who really need the clout of an organization don't have access to such outlets."
"The image that great numbers of voluntary groups exist, where people can consolidate power and needs in order to have more clout, just isn't always the case. It's by no means a fraudulent image. It just doesn't work in this ideal fashion."

Thus the First Society of Whale Watchers in Hawaii and New York's Society of Connoisseurs in Murder are flourishing, while there are not enough organizations for what Prof. Hyman calls "the rank-and-file down-trodden" with real social needs.

There are organizations that offer broad membership to other than upper-class or ethnic groups, such as Kiwanis, Elks, Moose or the Veterans of Foreign Wars.

But Professor Hyman says large masses of poor, disadvantaged, or disabled do not have adequate time and resources for representation even at this level.

Yet he also contends the United States is "far better off" than most countries, even other Western societies. What French journalist Alexis de Tocqueville wrote back in 1835 still applies:

"The Americans of all ages, all conditions, and all dispositions constantly form associations. They have not only commercial and manufacturing companies in which all take part, but associations of a thousand other kinds — religious, moral, serious, futile, restricted, enormous, or diminutive."

There is even an organization for people who can't decide which organization to join. Dedicated to the notion that what is true today will probably be false tomorrow, the American Tentative Society does nothing except entertain options.

★Talk of auto price cuts

Continued from Page 1

Chrysler is not expected to actually cut the sticker prices on the cars but it will announce each week the models eligible for the special customer refund.

The company reports its December sales were the poorest since 1961 and that last year was its worst year in a decade. Chrysler sold 325,000 fewer cars in 1974 than in 1973.

The company already is cutting its prices in the form of dealer incentives, although some observers say it is likely that some of the incentive money is not being passed on to the consumer.

Dealers may figure that because they are selling fewer cars, they should chalk up a higher profit on the cars they do sell.

Attention getter

More important, people just are not going into the dealerships, and are thus unaware that the cars are cheaper. Chrysler's proposed price

rebate to the consumer is designed to get the attention of the buyer.

Automakers last fall were cautiously buoyant that the 1975 models would sell despite the heavy price rises: increases caused by higher costs and an effort to recapture lost profits as a result of federal wage-price controls.

The public did not buy, however, analysts say, because of the deepening recession. As a result, about a fourth of Detroit's total work force now is laid off, either temporarily or permanently.

December new-car sales fell 26 percent from those of a year ago when the U.S. was in the midst of the energy crisis. Total 1974 sales were 22 percent under those of 1973, albeit 1973 was an all-time record year.

November sales were down 34 percent below those of a year earlier.

Most observers expect current-year auto sales to range between 8.3 million and 8.7 million units, including about 1.3 million imports. The 1974 domestic figure was 8.84 million.

★How best to sop up oil spills?

Continued from Page 1

success, and much work is involved in designing floating barriers to contain the oil and skim it off the surface.

Concern over the use of chemicals to combat oil spills comes from two sources. One is the poisonous effects of the detergents themselves, which manufacturers claim to have eliminated. The other is the fact that detergents cause more oil to mix in the ocean.

The effects of spills in the ocean include covering beaches with oil and tar that can remain for decades, endangering seabirds, and disrupting communities of marine creatures that live on the sea bottom. However, these bad effects seem limited to the area where the spills occur and the oceans apparently have a considerable ability to purify themselves by complex biological and chemical action, scientists say.

Balls of tar

"If the oil spills out in the middle of the ocean, it spreads out and begins to break down by natural processes," explains Dr. E. Bright Wilson, the Harvard University chemistry professor who headed the Academy of Science panel. "But when this happens in a confined area, it really does some damage."

The Academy report estimates that the amount of petroleum going into the ocean due to man's activities is four times that coming from natural causes. As much as 300,000 tons of oil

released by man is in the form of tar balls floating on the high seas and washing up on beaches in Africa, southern France, and islands in the Indian ocean.

There are indications that certain sea-dwellers are sensitive to minute quantities of oil, the scientists say. For instance, the lobster is attracted by trace amounts of petroleum. But whether effects of this sort have any long-term bad effects is not known.

Indonesia's proposal

The Japanese supertanker Showa Maru, which went aground Monday and has leaked an estimated 1 million gallons of oil in a confined stretch of ocean, the Malacca Strait between Indonesia, Sumatra, and Malaysia. In 1972 Indonesia proposed that tankers bigger than 300,000 tons take an alternate route because of the many shallows, but the nation has never attempted to enforce such a rule. Showa Maru carried 287,000 tons of crude oil.

Algeria raises gas price

By Reuter

Algiers
Countries with new-found oil reserves are not necessarily able to hold down prices for the valuable fuel. The price of gasoline in Algeria has been increased more than 50 percent — to \$1.28 per gallon for high test gasoline and \$1.15 per gallon for regular.

★Two plans for recycling oil dollars

Continued from Page 1

Secretary of State Henry A. Kissinger, on the other hand, advocates a \$25 billion financial "safety net" restricted to the industrialized oil-consuming nations of the West. West Germany and the United States would be the principal contributors to this facility.

The idea is to give the West its own recycling system, one which would not be subject to the whims of the oil producers and which could therefore be used to strengthen the consuming nations' hand in talks with the oil producers.

The whole matter is likely to be intensely discussed at the International Monetary Fund meeting in Washington later this month.

Before that, the nine finance ministers of the European Community must make up their minds as to what attitude to take collectively — and whether they can indeed make a common stand.

They were in London Jan. 7 and 8 to see how far they could go toward reaching an agreement.

French attitude

In his Martinique meeting with President Ford, French President Giscard d'Estaing is said to have taken a favorable attitude towards the Kissinger plan. But West Germany opposes the plan because it would have to contribute heavily to it, and Britain opposes it because it prefers to draw the oil producers themselves into any recycling scheme instead of trying to confront them.

There have been suggestions, from both the American and European sides, that one recycling plan could quite comfortably coexist with another. But if Dr. Kissinger's recent interview with Business Week in-

dicates his latest thinking, Europeans fear that he is inclining once more toward confrontation rather than cooperation with the oil producers.

OPEC to meet

The oil producers, banded together in the Organization of Petroleum Exporting Countries (OPEC), are themselves preparing a high level meeting in Algiers later this month.

A glut of tankers has caused shipping rates to plummet, and Libya, Iraq, and Algeria are said to have had to lower prices by 20 to 50 cents a barrel to compete with Persian Gulf oil. These are encouraging signs, from the consumers' viewpoint.

But little progress has been made in developing non-Middle East sources of oil. North Sea development is proving so expensive and future British Government policy on nationalization and taxation so uncertain that smaller companies are having to drop once ambitious exploitation plans.

A \$2 billion project to extract oil from Canada's plentiful Athabaskan tar sands may have to be abandoned because of the withdrawal of a crucial partner, Atlantic Richfield.

For the immediate future, there seems no alternative to reliance on Middle East oil.

Western countries must expect continued belt-tightening for some time to come. But the burden does not fall equally on all.

Countries already borrowing up to the hilt, like Italy, say they cannot wait for Dr. Kissinger's recycling plan to come into effect. Their need is immediate.

Britain's Mr. Healey, likewise, needs a large inflow of Arab cash as even big corporations find themselves running short of funds.

★Farmers sort out troubles

Continued from Page 1

Costs are at an all-time high this year. Fertilizer that cost \$106 per ton last year is expected to cost \$130 this year. Nitrates that cost \$115 last year are up to \$185.

For Mr. Wilson, the situation is grim. "I've got to get out and rent [open land for a bigger crop] and expand my operations," he said. "I've got four daughters. . . . My No. 1 problem this year is money. Last year it was only the weather."

For Mr. Crott, a bad year in 1975 would mean some belt tightening and some sacrifice for his family. But for Mr. Wilson, he says that could mean bankruptcy.

The farmer delegates here are representing some 2.4 million farm

families. They are here to find guidance in a difficult year for farmers.

Many of the members here have received government crop subsidies for years. During the fertile 1960's and early 1960's, some were paid by the government to leave their fields fallow.

While their liberal counterparts at the National Farmers Organization and National Farmers Union are slaughtering calves, dumping milk, and selling hamburger and cheese direct to the consumer, many AFBF members are calling for limitations on beef and dairy imports into the U.S. They also are asking for an end to the calling on what they can export overseas. Many members are even calling for the removal of all price supports.

★Gold flop . . . not a big drop

Continued from Page 1

[Tuesday, Treasury officials denied for the record any intent to prop up gold prices.]

Treasury Secretary William E. Simon noted Tuesday that the U.S. would from time to time sell some of its huge gold hoard. Timing would be determined by the market situation, he added.

This amounts to a threat to gold speculators that the price of gold is not a one-way street, uphill.

Thomas W. Wolfe, head of the Treasury's office of domestic gold and silver operations, also sees considerable danger for the speculator in the basic demand-and-supply situation of gold.

Sharp decline in uses

He says that high gold prices have resulted in a sharp decline in its usage for jewelry, industrial purposes (primarily electronic), and dental uses. Such "basic" consumption peaked at 7.3 million ounces in the United States in 1972, dropped to 6.7 million ounces in 1973, and slipped even further to about 5.5 million ounces last year.

A similar decline has occurred worldwide.

In those years, gold production has also slipped somewhat. It amounted to some 42 million ounces last year, he calculates. That would be down slightly from the year before.

"Basic" gold consumption almost equaled total gold output in 1972, Mr. Wolfe says. But in the last two years, it has been some 30 percent less than new gold production.

This means, the Treasury gold expert continues, that some 30 million ounces of gold have been bought by speculators. In other words, almost two-thirds of a year's production of gold hangs over the market.

السلامة في العمل

HORSES

How I like to watch the horses dancing in the stable, while I'm swinging on a cable that is tied to a star.

I like the rhythm of their walking, it reminds me of a cat that's stalking in the cold, cold night.

Jeff Peters, 11
Central Point, Ore.

THE CLOWN

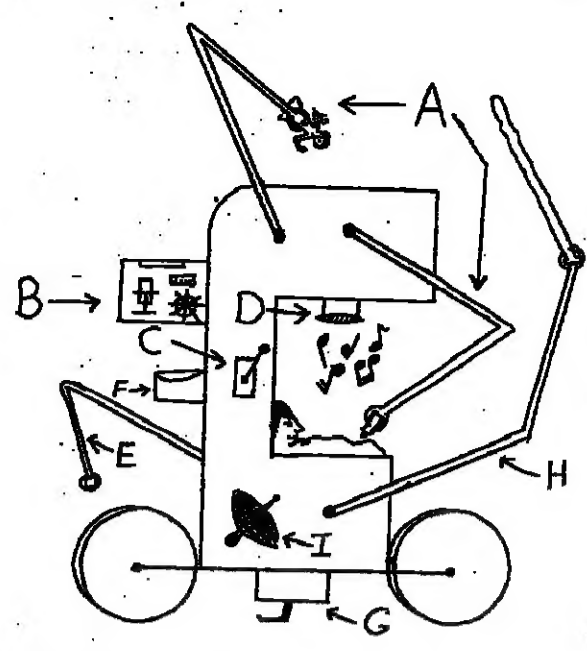


Jill Laing, 9
Powell, Wyo.

FOOTPRINTS OF YOUNG EXPLORERS

Youngsters the world over share a common bond — imagination. Among today's "imaginings" are some possibles, some impossibles, and some just plain whimsies.

Other preteens are invited to share their explorations on any subject they choose. We will return those items unused if sender provides a stamped, self-addressed envelope. Send to Children's Page, Box 353, Astor Station, Boston, MA 02123.



FUTURE BABY CARRIAGE retail price: \$539

- A: Two mechanical arms are attached to the baby carriage to keep the baby content and happy with a bottle of milk and toys.
- B: The programming center is in the back of the carriage as you can see. Put the guided path in the slot at the top, choose the speed you want the carriage to go, and turn it on.
- C: This lever controls the height of the carriage. On rainy days bring the top down.
- D: This is for your baby's listening pleasure. On the programming center turn the wheel in the lower right-hand corner for choice of songs. The music will soothe your baby.
- E: This arm is used to change diapers. When the diaper has been changed, it is disposed of in Box F.
- G: These are the brakes.
- H: This is your baby's protection unit. It gets rid of all pests. The pests are found with radar (marked I).

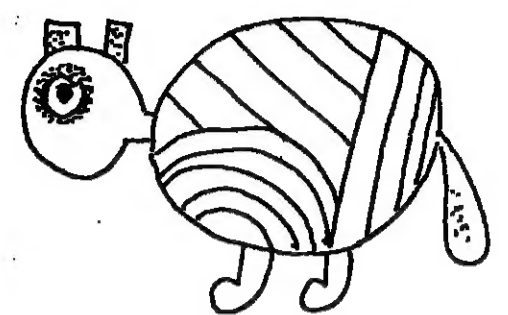
Edgar McCall
Winston-Salem, N.C.

HAPPINESS

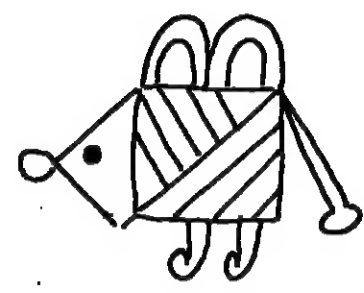
Happiness is bright yellow.
It smells like gingerbread,
And tastes like sugar.
It sounds like Stars and Stripes Forever,
And feels like you want to get up
and march around the room.

Chris Pierson, 10
Geneva, Ill.

IMPOSSIBLES



10 tons
of cat



tailed
ant eater

Mandy Fraser, 7
San Leandro, Calif.



This is a picture of a sailboat, with its sail down, going through rough weather. The boat has gravel in the bottom to keep it level.

Malcolm Pearson, 6
Victoria, B.C.

THE JESTER

The jester was a wester
he talked about the west
he talked about the West
because he liked it best.

The jester was a yester
and said that yesterday
would finally be tomorrow
if you never count today.

Tamar Gendler, 8½
Andover, Mass.

THE HAPPENING

The cool, damp, peaceful breath
Of the water,
Sleeps at my side as I wait for
the happening.

Off in the distance I see a
Lighthouse with a glaring light
But not for long,
Something is going to happen.

Now after an eternity,
Short, but beautiful glares
Seem to shoot from the east.

The clouds take up the beautiful
Flashes, reflecting them from the sun.

Like a conductor passing the same
Melody from instrument to instrument,
The sleepy water absorbs the
Beautiful glares and seems
To magnify and beautify them.

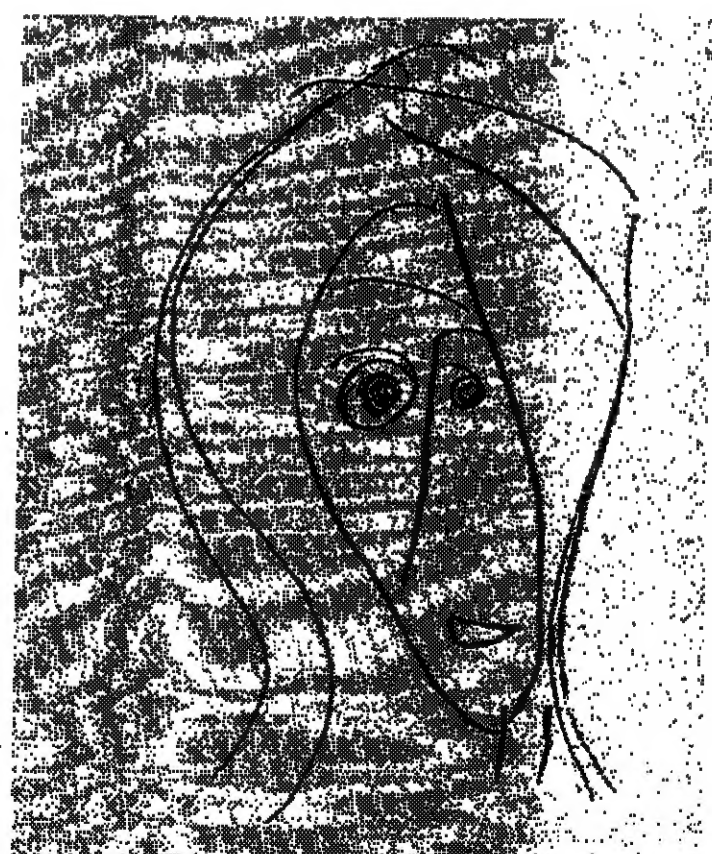
And now as if a whole orchestra
Had taken up the melody,
The sun with all its power,
Majesty, and splendor gracefully rises
To a noble ball of fire.

Minutes pass like seconds now,
All things seem to be alive and awake,

And, I have seen nature's most
Miraculous beginning.

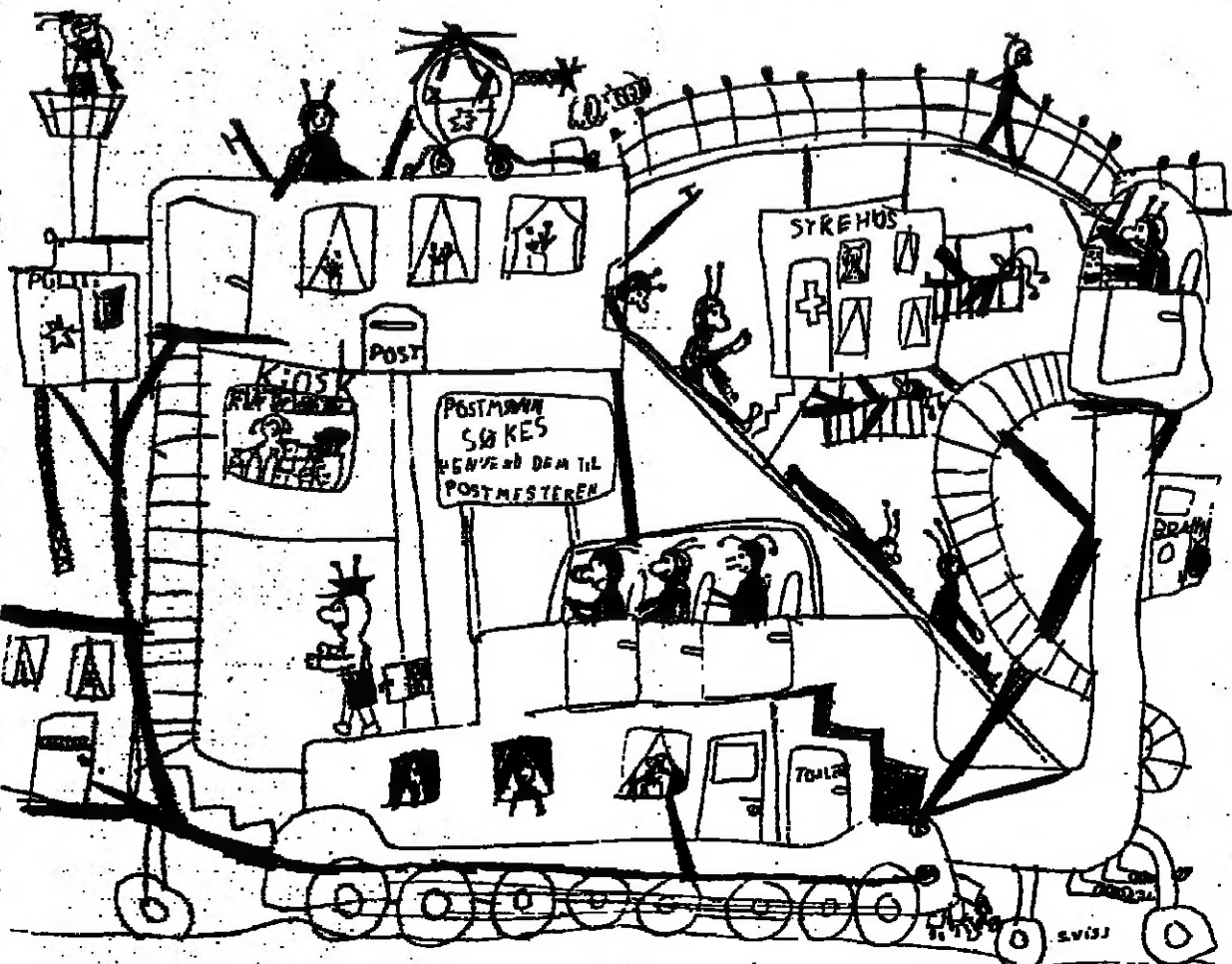
From a poem
by Amy P. Hawkes, 12
Marblehead, Mass.

FACE



Sangita Chandra, 2
Cambridge, Mass.

MARTIAN CITY ON WHEELS



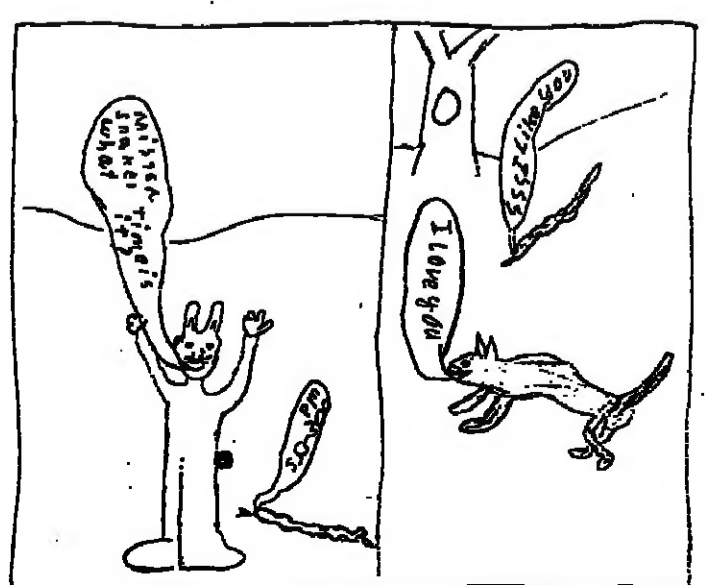
Oystein Holme, 9
Oslo

RUN FREE

The child that wanders
in the woods feels so free.
The child that runs
to her family.

She eats with her family and jokes —
She says she'll be back in a while.
She walks a ways,
then runs free.

Linda Mundschien, 11
Rensselaer, N.Y.



James White, Grade 5
Tulsa, Okla.

sports

The no-gimmick Iceman leads the Vikings

By Phil Elderkin

In the eight years that Bud Grant has coached the Minnesota Vikings, he has always had a remarkable rapport with his players. They not only like him, but produce for him.

Yet they are motivated more by his thoroughness and complete game plan than by his words. They seem to feel he will instinctively do the right thing in Sunday's Super Bowl against the Pittsburgh Steelers in New Orleans.

Grant has never worked to charm the press. He has none of the late Vince Lombardi's mystique, George Allen's flair for quotes, or Lou Saban's friendly give-and-take sessions with the media. Instead he answers reporter's questions much like Tom Landry of the Dallas Cowboys — quietly, briefly and with no emotion. Just call him the Iceman.

Bud's strength is in the communication he has with his players, his attention to details, and the careful manner in which he delegates certain areas of authority to his assistant coaches.

The Vikings are not a gimmick team simply because Grant is not a gimmick coach. Minnesota sticks very much to fundamentals in the way it blocks, tackles and punts. They probably gang tackle as much as any club in the National Football League and this does not happen unless a team is doing most of the right things.

Minnesota moves strength with strength. It has, in a sense, updated the book on how to block, tackle and pursue. Its defenses are standard pro sets that work because of good execution rather than camouflage.

Offensively, Grant's version of the off-tackle play is as dull as Lombardi's was — but with re-



Fran Tarkenton with football

How Minnesota protects its QB (left)

suits almost as good. And the pass patterns his receivers take to get open can be found in any football textbook — minus the options, of course.

A team like this is hard to fool because it rarely takes the fake. Its discipline is self-evident to any rival coach. And since the Vikings do not expect to win easily, they come out every Sunday mentally geared to play 60 minutes of tough football.

They may pay a price physically for what they do, but they also exact one from their opposition.

Grant does deviate from stan-

dard operating procedure on one point in his offense. He allows his quarterback, Fran Tarkenton, the personal luxury of scrambling out of the pocket on broken plays and under certain pre-arranged circumstances.

This is done partly because Tarkenton is so good at it and partly because it makes rival linebackers check twice before committing themselves to the outside. And any time a QB can freeze a linebacker, he is buying precious extra seconds for himself and his primary receiver.

Although Minnesota has a master pool of maybe 300 plays,

seldom are more than 30 used in any one game. And sometimes that figure can dip by 10 or even 15 if the Vikings' offense is successful right away and rival defenses are slow to adjust.

Lombardi's Green Bay Packers used to run the same plays over and over again and they worked because of superb execution. Minnesota does not have that kind of personnel or reputation. But if Tarkenton discovers early that

Change of pace

Pittsburgh is having trouble stopping a certain play, you can be sure he is not going to use it just once or twice and then discard it.

Grant, because he never wants to be out of touch with his roof-box coaches, stands on the sidelines and wears a telephone headset during every Viking game.

"The coach who doesn't wear a headset is constantly looking around for the assistant who does and I don't want that," Bud explained. "You can't run a football team properly without knowing what the other team is doing as well as yourself. And I don't want that information relayed to me through somebody else. I want to hear it direct, so that I'll know how to react to it."

Grant is so quietly different from his predecessor at Minnesota (the highly emotional Norman Van Brocklin) that at first his players had trouble recognizing his voice.

"He didn't say much, but he wouldn't tolerate mistakes, either," said Viking Mick Tingelhoff. "If he looked at you in a certain way, you knew you were doing something wrong. Anyway, he got us to play four strong periods of football and that's when the wins began to come."

NCAA championships in works for women

By the Associated Press

Washington

The National Collegiate Athletic Association will begin a pilot program, possibly this spring, to develop national sports championships for women comparable to those now sanctioned for men.

The NCAA Council, the organization's policymaking body, has directed the NCAA's Committee on Women's Intercollegiate Athletics to embark on such a program.

This move is expected to draw fire from the Association for Intercollegiate Athletics for Women, the major collegiate body for female athletes which is not part of the NCAA.

The action came during the 89th annual NCAA convention here.

February report due

David Swank of Oklahoma University, council member and women's sports committee chairman, said his group hoped to develop a pilot program in time for this spring's men's track and field and tennis championships.

Swank also said the committee would discuss recommendations for championships in 10 other sports over the next three years: cross country, golf, and basketball next year, field hockey, gymnastics, and softball the following year and badminton, skiing, swimming, and volleyball in the third year.

He emphasized, however, that his committee will concentrate for the time being on track and field and tennis and that future possible championships are only suggestions.

The NCAA action comes at a time when colleges are being pressured by court decisions and the federal government to place a greater emphasis on women's athletics to make them

comparable to those now provided for men.

However, Swank said the NCAA's action was taken only partly as a result of the forthcoming implementation of Title IX, the controversial federal regulation which essentially calls for equal treatment for men and women in collegiate sports.

"The pressures the NCAA has felt have been from society," he said.

In Houston, where the Association for Intercollegiate Athletics for Women is meeting, Dr. Lee Morrison of Madison College, AIAW president, expressed shock and disappointment when newsman informed her of the NCAA action.

"We have been trying to work with the NCAA to iron out some of the problems common to women's athletics," she said in a telephone interview. "If this program is intended to replace ones women have developed, I would be very concerned and upset."

Guidelines being set

"I would say they are trying to infringe upon opportunities women have provided for women," Dr. Morrison said.

In a related development, the former president of the AIAW told a convention of the College Athletic Business Managers Association here that most colleges have delayed affirmative action on recruiting of women athletes.

Dr. Carole Oglesby said colleges claim to have no obligation to act until the Department of Health, Education and Welfare publishes guidelines. These guidelines are now being completed.

"The law forbidding discrimination was passed in 1972. Elaborate guidelines are not necessary to indicate that, when 50 percent of the student body is female, having five percent of the athletic budget for women's sports is inequitable," she said.

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Ecology-safe industrial park?

Environmental claims questioned by some

By Gayle G. Moseley
Special to
The Christian Science Monitor

Philadelphia
America's first ecologically-oriented industrial park has become a reality. But local environmentalists are skeptical of its impact.

Officers of Landtect Corporation, which created Pureland Industrial Park, say they believe land development can be both profitable and ecologically sound. Now, as sites in their park are sold, they face critics who question the ecological wisdom of locating an oil refinery there and wonder what strains the park itself will put on the surrounding area.

LT Developers, a Landtect subsidiary, with the financial backing of the State Mutual Life Insurance Company of America, acquired the 3,000-acre Pureland tract in Logan Township, Gloucester County, in southern New Jersey several years ago. Bordering the Delaware River, the parcel lies in the heart of the eastern megalopolis.

Eighteen miles south of the Philadelphia-Camden metropolitan area, tenants of the tract have immediate access to railroads, barge lines, several interstate highways, and the new Commodore Barry Bridge, plus connections to Philadelphia International Airport.

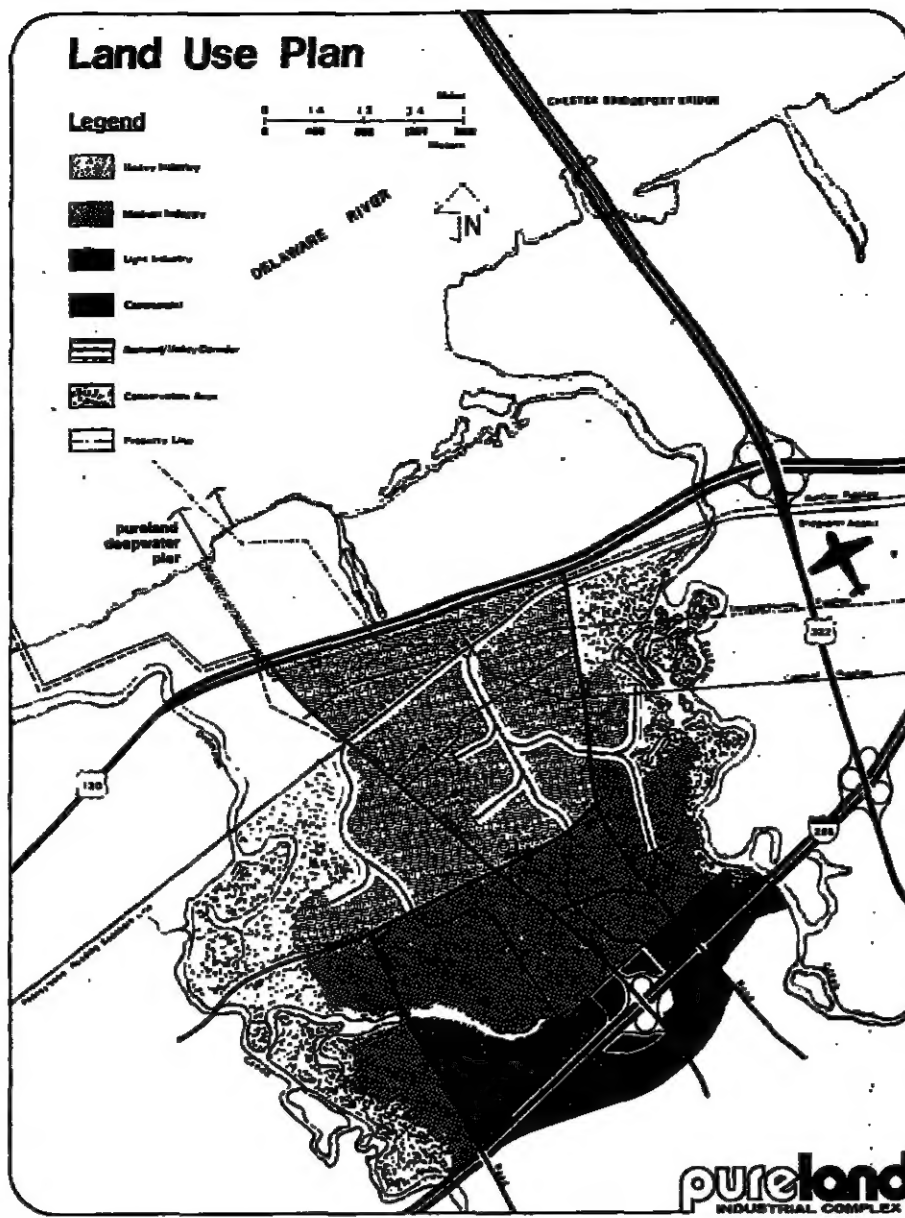
Pureland will furnish its industrial residents with central treatment for high-volume industrial wastes. Concentrates and sludges will be handled by the adjacent Rollins-Purle, Inc., industrial waste abatement plant. Pureland can also provide tertiary waste water treatment for less cost than industry can achieve secondary treatment, with considerable economy in ever more scarce and costly fuels.

To help assure the community's balance will indeed be maintained, a legal declaration of environmental standards will be incorporated into the deeds of the park's industrial residents. Landtect vice-president Albert P. Davis Jr. notes, "This means that occupants must do certain things to preserve the quality of the area. These standards are legally binding, just as any other easement, for instance, an easement for a road right of way."

"These standards were completed by Pureland with the help of many consultants of various disciplines, to comply with all the state regulations, rules, and standards at the time they were written. In certain cases, these restrictions were more stringent than those required by the State of New Jersey."

However, a large purchase — 1,240 acres of the heavy industrial section — by Shell Oil Company, which hopes to build its first East Coast refinery in the park, has drawn critics' fire. Shell plans to utilize part of the land for a tank farm, and has an option on still more land which gives access to the Delaware River for unloading oil tankers.

Shell Oil, at the request of the New Jersey Department of Environmental Protection, hired several independent engineering and consulting firms to make an Environmental Impact



Statement. The statement says in part that the proposed refinery will do no more damage to the environment than other industries which might occupy the park.

This minimum damage, it maintains, would be possible if "stringent restrictions are placed on the nature of the facility... [its] construction, operation, and maintenance procedures." Shell promises, "Should any condition be found that could result in an adverse atmospheric release, the equipment or, if necessary, the entire plant will be shut down for repair."

Opposition to the refinery and tank farm has arisen among such concerned groups as the Shell Oil Refinery Testimony Committee (SORT) formed by the American Littoral Society for the Study and Conservation of Aquatic Life, at Sandy Hook.

"The Environmental Impact Statement," SORT says, "is replete with listings of effluent standards and references to present loading conditions of the Delaware River. Nowhere in the EIS is there a statement that the effluent loading from the proposed refinery will not degrade water quality. The thrust of the EIS is that whatever the state DEP, the federal EPA, or the Delaware River Basin Commission ask in the way of effluent standards, Shell will comply. The question is: Is compliance with effluent standards enough? We believe not and we cite below the opinion of two of the review team assigned by the state to vet the EIS."

Karl F. Birns, principal environmental engineer, says in part, "The Bureau of Water Pollution Control is opposed, in principle, to the location of the proposed Shell oil refinery in Logan Township... No matter how clean an operation Shell proposes, there must be an increase in the effluent loading on the Delaware... There is no room for new major discharges in the already over-polluted water." The statement by A. Bruce Pyle, assistant chief, Bureau of Fisheries Management: "It is obvious that the only effect the refinery

could have upon water quality would be to contribute to its further degradation and to further reduce the probability that it could ever be returned to an acceptable level."

Some political leaders view the Pureland tract as bringing favorable economic and industrial expansion. New Jersey Rep. John Hunt said, "Pureland will employ some 15,000 area residents who will be earning upwards of \$120,000,000 annually. This industrial development will also account for a tremendous amount of satellite jobs. We are most pleased to see this type of business come to Gloucester County."

SORT, however, challenges the potential benefits of such development. They feel that secondary factors, such as the attraction of satellite industry, strain on the state's transportation system, the question of whether other petrochemical plants, specifically Monsanto, are being considered for the Pureland tract, haven't been given sufficient consideration. In addition, no mention is made of the fact that the nearby Mobil plant is planning to double its refinery capacity.

OUT OF THE LABORATORY

Low-frequency sonar may soon track subs

The U.S. Navy may soon be able to locate nuclear submarines anywhere in the world's oceans, according to a report in the British journal *New Scientist*.

British and American scientists, working under a \$2.5 billion grant from the Navy for ocean research, theorize that low-frequency sonar could be used to locate the submarines from as far as 10,000 miles away — with an accuracy of within ten miles.

seem more and more to be primary among physical laws? Indeed, Dr. Wheeler says it may be the overarching feature of nature. Does this imply that probing the underlying nature of the universe will eventually lead back to the consciousness that does the probing, as some philosophers have speculated?

Dr. Wheeler further suggests that the overriding principle governing the universe may not be a physical law at all. It may be a requirement that the universe evolve in a way that expresses mind and life. Until scientists understand enough to decide whether or not this is so, he says, "we can very well agree that we do not know the first thing about the universe."

At a time when many people look to various philosophies and religions for new meaning in life, Dr. Wheeler, speaking from a physicist's viewpoint, raises a challenging prospect. We may find that we do not exist because the universe exists, rather than the universe exists because we are here.

A Wednesday column

Is life necessary?

By Robert C. Cowen

To Princeton physicist John A. Wheeler, three mysteries from the host of unknowns that puzzle scientists cry out for understanding:

Research notebook

- A state of matter where physical laws do not apply.
- The fact that man cannot observe nature objectively but inescapably takes part in processes he observes.
- And, what Dr. Wheeler calls "the greatest issue of all," the role of life and mind in the universe.

Is conscious, intelligent life irrelevant to the structure of the universe, he asks, or is it essential to the universe's existence? While philosophers have wrestled with such questions for millennia, scientists have largely shunted them aside as unanswerable by scientific means. Now Dr. Wheeler says physicists have to face such questions to get at the essence of the universe.

As he explains in the journal *American Scientist*, his three mysteries lie at a point where mind and matter seem to meld. And that is where basic physical research often sticks today.

The mysterious form of matter, for example, is a highly compressed state in which a mass of matter has collapsed to a degree where nothing, not even light, can escape its gravitational pull. Astronomers can calculate which types of stars should so collapse. They even think they may have located some of them. But no one can say what goes on in those stars for, in them, the space and time framework on which physical laws depend does not exist.

Many cosmologists now think the universe itself began in such a state, expanding outward from a highly condensed mass. But if the universe began before physical laws could exist, are these laws really more than a reflection of the way we look at the universe?

And why (Dr. Wheeler's second mystery) does the law which physicists call the quantum principle and which states there can be no physics without an observer

consumer

How consumers help you

Volunteers check prices, organize group appeals

By Josephine Ripley
Special to
The Christian Science Monitor

Washington
Most consumers don't know how much they are indebted to other consumers who work in their behalf — and save them money.

These unpaid workers price-check the supermarkets, warn of consumer deceptions they find, and mobilize in support of consumer protection legislation.

They are members of grass-roots consumer organizations, of which there are some 70 or more across the United States. These groups operate independently, as a rule, each responding to the needs of its own locality or state.

But the point is, they operate "where it's at." The Virginia Citizens' Consumer Council, Inc. (VOCC), for instance, has a price patrol in the supermarkets. When members discovered ground meat labeled "lean" that appeared to have a generous fat content, they registered a protest.

This eventually resulted in a re-labeling that more accurately described the consistency of the product. A small thing, perhaps, but it proved the effectiveness of an organized consumer appeal.

Ban obtained

The VOCC was among the first to report that although the rise in the price of soft drinks was attributed by producers to the higher price of sugar, "sugar-free sodas went up as much as the others," according to a VOCC official.

Council lobbyists are active in the state legislature where they recently were instrumental in obtaining a ban on the sale of outdated cans of infant formula. This took four years, but anyone selling such a product is subject to a heavy fine.

On the other side of the country, another pioneer group, called the Oregon Consumer League, has made headway in the field of legislation.

"When we first started," reports Jan Rathe, executive secretary, "Oregon did not even have any anti-

For group names

Anyone wishing to find out the name and address of the grass-roots, volunteer consumer organization within a particular state or city may write to the U.S. Department of Health, Education, and Welfare, Office of Consumer Affairs, Washington, D.C. 20201, or to the Consumer Federation of America, 1012 14th Street, N.W., Washington, D.C. 20005.

fraud laws." Since then Oregon has passed one consumer bill after another. When the Legislature approved an omnibus consumer bill two years ago, it was hailed as "the year of the consumer" in that state.

Education stressed

Oregon is one of comparatively few states to require licensing of television repairmen. The savings made possible by consumer legislation may be hard to compute in dollars, but there is no doubt the total is substantial, according to consumer league information.

A consumer lobbyist cannot, of course, force the passage of legislation. But he or she can make certain that legislators understand the bill because, as Mrs. Rathe points out, "they will not vote for it until they do. So our job is one of education."

Her job, she says, also calls for contact with business. "Even though our views may conflict, the only way to get reform is to work with business, as I see it," Mrs. Peters says. "We must work together to try to solve our problems."

Even though the grass-roots consumer groups may be composed of volunteers, they are not necessarily amateurs. There are many professionals in their ranks — lawyers, economists, accountants, artists, and specialists in many fields who contribute their services to the cause.

Groups contrast

The Virginia council, for one, had among its founders various experienced and politically knowl-

edgeable people, recalls Lynn Jordan, a past president of the council.

There is a definite contrast between some of the older, comparatively conservative groups and some of the more aggressive and impatient newcomers to the scene, such as the three-year-old San Francisco Consumer Action (SFCA). In an expose called "Break the Banks! A Shopper's Guide to Banking Services," the SFCA took off after the city's banks. It made headlines but it ended in breaking the SFCA. For it resulted in the loss of foundation grants on which the organization was dependent for support.

But is it doubtful, according to Kay Patchner, executive director. If she and her associates would have pulled their punches even had they been aware that high bank officials were serving on the boards of these foundations.

A few pay workers

Next, the group conducted a door-to-door drive for funds that brought business, the SFCA was off to new exposures — the latest an attack on the California Department of Consumer Affairs for "failing to carry out its mandate of consumer protection."

The SFCA is one of the comparatively few consumer groups with a few paid workers. Mrs. Patchner feels strongly that "the consumer movement should not be a volunteer movement, but have money to pay its workers professional enough to deal with the industries we are confronting."

Consumer groups not only work for consumers but with them in handling and helping with complaints of unfair treatment. Some, such as the SFCA, provide basic legal advice, going over contracts and helping to translate them into a layman's terms.

All these organizations are not profit and tax free, dependent mainly on membership dues for financial support. These range from \$5 to \$10, year for individuals.

"The important thing, as we see it," says Kay Patchner, "is to get the community involved — really involved."

Beware of talent scouts' promises

By Rena Pederson
Special to
The Christian Science Monitor

Dallas
Federal officials say would-be singers should be wary of talent scouts with promises of stardom — for a fee.

"It's always a good policy to ask any salesman, whether he works for a vocational school or a talent agency, to show what success he has had and back up his promises with a record," advises Richard Gately, an attorney with the Federal Trade Commission (FTC) in Dallas.

"If the salesman can't produce any evidence of success then that should be a red flag for the investor to beware," Mr. Gately said.

The attorney pointed out that the FTC recently issued a stern complaint against a Fort Worth, Texas, talent agency that allegedly defrauded thousands of would-be singers around the U.S.

Large refund sought

According to the Dallas office of the FTC, the Soundtrack Chevelle Industries, Inc., and five individuals associated with it, may have to refund nearly half a million dollars under the provisions of a FTC complaint.

Mr. Gately said the complaint was adopted unanimously by the five-man commission in Washington, D.C.

"It is certainly a strong action," he noted. "Under its provisions, the firm could be dissolved and the individuals could never again engage in the talent-promotion business."

Those cited in the complaint include two officers, a former officer, and two former salesmen.

According to the FTC complaint, the talent agency advertised and conducted free auditions in various states and then asked prospects to sign contracts, for which they were required to pay \$1,000.

Statements challenged

The complaint alleges the salesmen falsely represented that they could successfully promote their clients because they knew persons in the recording industry and that songs would be especially selected to fit the clients' voices.

The complaint said it challenged the following typical advertising statements: "Singing Talent Search: For amateur singers who want to be considered by major recording company, Country, Pop, Rock, Folk, Gospel, and Rhythm and Blues. Audition is free and recorded. Call at once — 817-361-6112."

Self-employed's tax shelter

By Robert Edwards

Tax shelters for the moonlighter and self-employed persons were extended on Sept. 2, 1974, when the Employee Retirement Income Security Act of 1974 was signed into law. Small contributions to a retirement plan on a

efits to individuals who may be employed but have some outside income — moonlighters, for example. A university professor may act as a consultant or an artist may work as a free-lancer in addition to his full-time job. Ordinarily, these incomes are taxed at the highest rate because they are additive to one's basic income.

moneywise

dollar-for-dollar basis up to \$750 can be completely sheltered under the new law's provisions that are retroactive to the full 1974 tax year. The \$750-or-less funds have been dubbed as "Mini-Keough Funds" — after the originator of the legislation.

The retirement-income security act broadened company pension and retirement plans. It also changed the rules and dollar benefits for Keough plan users.

Up to 15 percent of a self-employed's earned income can be deducted from taxable income for investment in a retirement fund — to a maximum of \$7,500 each year. Formerly the limits were 10 percent of taxable income or \$2,500 — whichever was less. To be tax deductible, the income must be earned from personal services; it cannot be investment income. Further, the money must be invested in a plan approved by the Internal Revenue Service.

In addition to the tax-sheltered cash invested as principal in a Keough plan, subsequent earnings also accumulate, tax free, until withdrawn. Under normal conditions, withdrawal can begin when the self-employed reaches age 59½ and must begin by age 70½. However, money can be withdrawn in case of complete disability or death of the self-employed. Once withdrawal begins, both principal and earnings are taxed at ordinary income rates. Presumably, when one retires, income will be lower and taxes will be less than during the period when income was diverted into the Keough Plan.

"Mini-Keough Fund" is a new feature of the 1974 legislation. This plan opens tax-shelter ben-

Suppose you earned \$750 from outside personal services not subject to withholding. If your top bracket was 25 percent, you would pay \$187.50 in federal income tax. By sheltering the income the full \$750 goes into a Mini-Keough fund. To participate in an approved plan, you must work through a bank as a trustee, a mutual fund, or insurance company. You may also elect to buy Retirement Plan Bonds from the U.S. Treasury. You can set up and direct your fund's operation through a bank, but you can't manage your own Keough Fund directly. Typical charges for a bank trustee plan run from \$75 to \$150 per year and up, depending on a number of factors — amount of assets, number of transactions, and number of participants in each plan. Approved insurance and mutual-fund plans cost little or nothing for the service other than usual selling charges. Some mutual funds accept only tax-sheltered dollars to permit a greater freedom of management without concern for tax consequences.

A Wednesday column
Readers are invited to send questions to Moneywise, Box 353, Astor Station, Boston, MA 02123. Only those of general interest will be answered here.

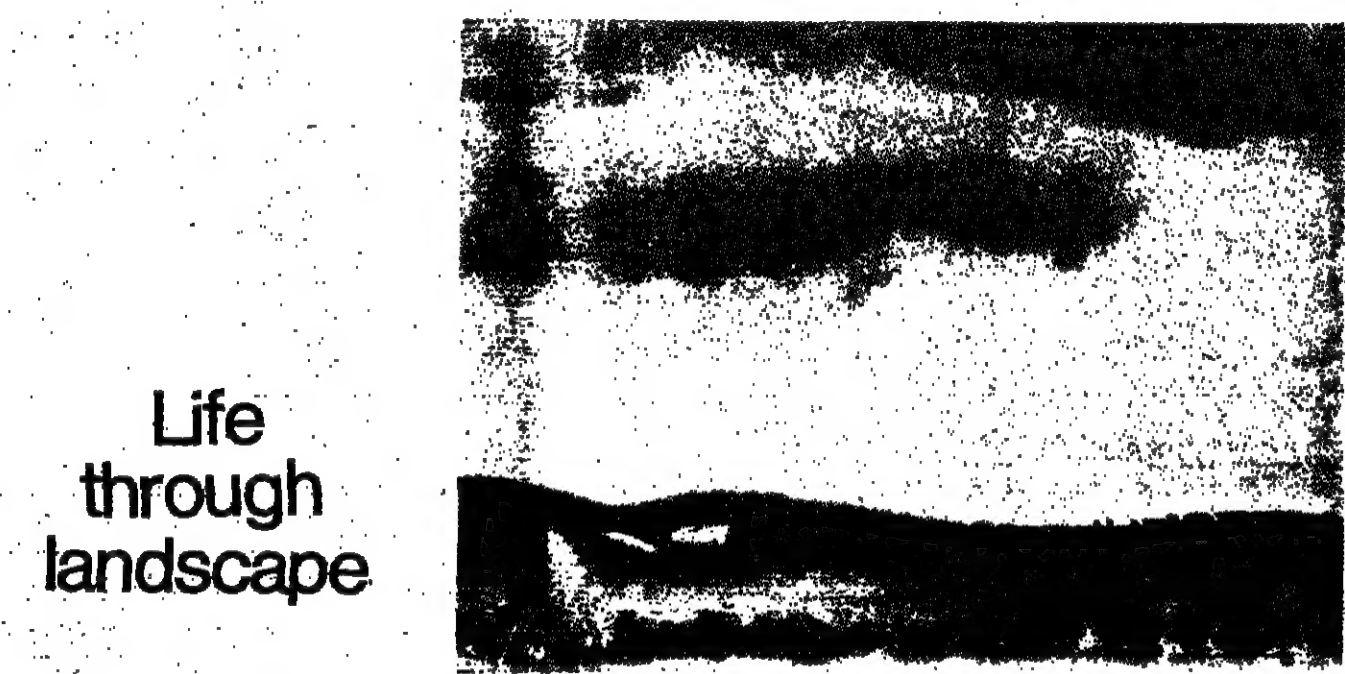
The Home Forum

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

Wednesday, January 8, 1975



"Dunes at Ainsdale": Watercolor by James Purdy (1899-1972)
Pictures by courtesy of Mrs. Charlotte Purdy



"Rain": Watercolor by James Purdy

Life through landscape

"The hills are fairy hills through the heat haze this morning. And in the valley there is a fog which creeps up the hillside as the day goes on, now advancing rapidly, then retreating just as quickly, so that features are first blotted out and then materialize again."

This impression of a misty day on the Lancashire-Yorkshire border comes from the diary of James Purdy. Landscape artist Purdy returned again and again to this area of bleak fells, steep valleys and drystone walls. Though he painted in many parts of Britain, his favorite subject remained the Pennine hill country.

Purdy's art owed little to the grimy terraces and mills of his native Oldham. He preferred to escape to the rugged uplands above the town, where the horizons were broader, the air cleaner. For many years he and his wife maintained a weekend retreat, then a permanent home, on the edge of the moors.

The diary Purdy kept is the record of his experiences. Nearly every page expresses his joy in nature. Trees, flowers, grasses, the growing

things of the countryside are often praised. But his most vivid language is reserved for clouds and skies — those fugitive effects, at the mercy of sun and wind, which bring drama to landscape.

"Clouds like icebergs, a ghostly greenish white ... huge arms of cream and purple cloud above an emerald sky ... gold washed purple clouds ... pink mountains of distant cumulus, like snow-capped Himalayas ... dripping close-packed clouds, trailing their town ballies over the land."

He had a painter's feeling for broad masses and colors, believing "that which matters can be seen with the eyes half-closed."

Purdy approached nature with humility. He did not think that he, as an artist, could improve on the splendors he saw. Why invent? Subjects were plentiful. Like Constable, he believed his art could be found under every hedge. To catch the abundant, though often fleeting, phenomena of nature was simply a problem of keeping alert and watchful: "One needs to be an opportunist,

ready to grasp what the moment offers."

Impossible, he felt, to paint just in the studio, from imagination, from memory, or from photographs. It was necessary to work on the spot, exposed to the elements. Close contact was vital. If the weather changed or the light failed, paintings were put aside — to be resumed only when the same combination of sun and season occurred, perhaps years later.

Trained in oils, Purdy turned to watercolor, eventually favoring this handy, direct medium. His most active painting coincided with his period as a teacher at Oldham College of Art. In later life he worked as a civil servant, painting in his spare time. He exhibited in Lancashire galleries and at the Royal Academy.

His best open-air studies seem to capture the clear light and fresh breeze of nature. They reflect the enthusiasm of a man who wrote: "I see life through landscape."

Michael Vicary

The Monitor's daily religious article

No loss of memory

One of the world's beliefs about elderly people is that they tend to lose their memory, except for things that happened years before. It is just one of the many characteristics and faculty losses associated with the false belief of passing time. Many of us have been educated to these beliefs from childhood just from hearing the remarks of relatives and friends. After a while such beliefs become like the devils that tormented the man whom Jesus found in the tombs and who, in the Bible narrative, pleaded with Jesus not to disturb them.

But Jesus quickly cast the errors out of the man, and he was healed.

In the study of Christian Science we learn that man, created by God, is spiritual, the reflection of divine Mind. Mary Baker Eddy, who discovered and founded Christian Science, writes: "If delusion says, 'I have lost my memory,' contradict it. No faculty of Mind is lost. In Science, all being is eternal, spiritual, perfect, harmonious in every action. Let the perfect model be present in your thoughts instead of its demoralized opposite. This spiritualization of thought lets in the light, and brings the divine Mind, Life not death, into your consciousness."

About six years ago, while recovering from the shock of the

passing of a loved one, my own usually good memory seemed to have become impaired. I bore it in silence for six months. Then one day I mentioned it to a fellow student of Christian Science. He said, "Would you let anyone go around telling lies about you?"

"No," I said, "not if I could help it."

He said, "Then why do you tell lies about yourself? God is divine Mind and He never lost any of His faculties, and as His spiritual image and likeness you can't be deprived of any of yours either, because you express Mind." That certainly made me think. I had to grow in my understanding of God and my relation to Him. In my study of the Bible and the Christian Science textbook, *Science and Health*, I pondered all references to Mind, God. I kept at it for over a year. Spiritual growing during that time was wonderful. As I understood more clearly my own spiritual being and the fact that the divine Mind is the Mind of all, I found it easy to relinquish belief in a material, fallible mind. I knew that God did not express Himself more in one individual than another, so how could any of my faculties be impaired? In *Science and Health* we find this arresting passage: "All is infinite Mind and its infinite manifestation, for God is All-in-all." After this period of study and spiritual growth I was healed, and there were no more alarming instances of lost memory.

[This is a Spanish translation of today's religious article]

Traducción del artículo religioso publicado en inglés en esta página

[Generalmente tres veces al mes aparece una traducción al español]

No hay pérdida de memoria

Una de las creencias más generalizadas acerca de las personas de edad avanzada es que tienden a perder la memoria, excepto de cosas que sucedieron años atrás. Esta no es sino una de las tantas pérdidas de características y facultades asociadas con la falsa creencia de que el tiempo pasa. A muchos de nosotros se nos han ido inculcando desde la niñez esas creencias simplemente al escuchar los comentarios al respecto, de familiares y amigos. Después de un tiempo tales creencias vienen a ser algo así como los demonios que atormentaron al hombre que encontró Jesús en los sepulcros y que, según el relato bíblico, rogaron a Jesús que no los atormentara.

Más Jesús rápidamente echó fuera los errores del hombre y éste sanó.

Al estudiar *Ciencia Cristiana* aprendemos que el hombre, creado por Dios, es espiritual, el reflejo de la Mente divina. Mary Baker Eddy, quien descubrió y fundó la *Ciencia Cristiana*, escribe: "Si la sugestión nos hace decir: 'He perdido la memoria,' contradícela. Ninguna facultad de la Mente se pierde. En la *Ciencia*, todo el ser es eterno, espiritual, perfecto, armonioso en toda acción. Dejé que el modelo perfecto esté presente en vuestros pensamientos, en lugar de su opuesto demoralizado. Esta espiritualización del pensamiento da entrada a la luz, y trae la Mente divina, la Vida y no la muerte, a vuestra consciencia."

Hace unos seis años, mientras me recuperaba de la gran pesadumbre que me causó la pérdida de un ser querido, mi memoria, usualmente buena, pareció deteriorarse. Durante seis meses sufrí esto en silencio. Entonces, un día se lo mencioné a otro estudiante de *Ciencia Cristiana* quien dijo: "Permitiría usted que alguien estuviera diciendo mentiras acerca de usted?"

"No," le respondí, "no si lo puedo impedir."

Me dijo: "Entonces, ¿por qué dice usted mentiras sobre usted misma? Dios es la Mente divina y Él nunca ha perdido ninguna de Sus facultades, y usted, como Su imagen y semejanza espiritual, tampoco puede ser privada de ninguna de las suyas, porque usted expresa la Mente". Ciertamente eso me hizo pensar de que tenía que progresar en mi comprensión de Dios y de mi relación con Él. En mi estudio de la Biblia y del libro de texto, *Ciencia y Salud*, examiné todas las referencias relativas a la Mente, Dios. Y lo hice por más de un año. El progreso espiritual durante ese lapso fue maravilloso. A medida que comprendía más claramente que mi propio ser es espiritual y el hecho de que la Mente divina es la Mente de todos, me fue fácil abandonar la creencia en una mente material y fallible. Percibí que Dios no se expresó más en una persona que en otra, de modo que ¿cómo podía perjudicarse alguna de mis facultades? En el libro de texto de la *Ciencia Cristiana*, encontramos este pasaje que mueve a reflexionar: "Todo es la Mente infinita y su manifestación infinita, porque Dios es Todo-en-todo." Sané después de este período de estudio y crecimiento espiritual. No sufrí más de pérdidas de memoria.

¹See Mark 5:2-20; ²*Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures*, p. 407; ³*Science and Health*, p. 468.

[Elsewhere on the page may be found a translation of this article in Spanish. Usually once a week an article on Christian Science appears in a Spanish translation.]

Daily Bible verse

Neither do men light a candle, and put it under a bushel, but on a candlestick; and it giveth light unto all that are in the house. — Matt. 5:15

The healing touch of God's love

In the Bible God promises, "I will restore health unto thee, and I will heal thee of thy wounds."

Are you longing for a greater assurance of God's healing care? Perhaps a fuller and deeper understanding of God may be required of you. A book that can help you is *Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures* by Mary Baker Eddy. This is a book that brings to light God's ever-present goodness, His power and His love.

Science and Health speaks of God's steadfastness and His law of healing through prayer. It can show you how a change in your concept of God and man can bring healing and regeneration in your life. It will show you how the Bible's promises are fulfilled.

You can have a paperback copy of this book by sending £1.07 with this coupon.

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My cheque for £1.07 enclosed as payment in full.

How close to glory

There is the moment of the Star that touches me with Gabriel-wings ...

How close I am to Glory when I ride the donkey-path of restlessness; my bones ache with the slow slow gait; soon — the lights of that dear hill. Dusk is light ...

So still ... Glory is a part of me

I lie thrown down and wind blowing more profound than song, enters my being, enters my seeing, until there is no moon-white world, no starry thunder — only wonder ...

I hear the low-calling ox; and at that nameless place I ask: What grace is here? But when I enter in, in me, all infinite Truths begin.

Olivia Young

Is Watteau watching you?

Have you ever had the uncanny feeling that you are being watched? Sometimes I get this feeling in art museums. Roy Lichtenstein nicely sends up the absurd notion that a painting looks at you, rather than you at it, in his picture showing a cartoon character looking straight out at the viewer and saying: "I can see the whole room and there's no one in it." Nonsense!

There is, for instance, the museum guard, that unique species of Homo Officiensis. I fantasize about them in the Metropolitan in New York forming up in all their assorted sizes at dawn, addressed by a Dogberry or a Verges, given orders for the day: "Watch Out for Anyone Spending Too Long Looking at the Monet in Room So-and-so."

I have a great collection of museum guard stories (remind me to tell you them someday) including the time I was nearly arrested in Germany for innocently touching a painting that just happened to be hitched to an oversensitive alarm system. Fortunately I don't speak German so I could pretend I didn't quite fathom the drift of the guard's remarks. Then in Amsterdam, an

acquaintance and I were very politely steered out of the Vermeer room by a friendly guard. Very good at his job. We had just been jokingly discussing how a burglar might get away with one of the pictures. It didn't look hard. Just a matter of passing it through that skylight — but the guard was one up on us.

Once someone sent me a photograph for publication showing a giant stuffed shirt by Claes Oldenburg. Sitting next to it, impassive and humorless, was a little museum guard. Or he looked little by comparison. Who, I wondered, is guarding whom? Is the guard guarding the shirt, or the shirt guarding the guard? Clearly it was not a question to be asked too flippantly. Shirts are not to be caught off guard. Guards can get shirty.

Guards know. Guards watch. You don't go to a gallery to see. Oh no, make no mistake. You go there to be seen. Your every emotion, your standing back with eyes half closed, your minutely detailed inspection of varnish-cracks, your sudden gasp of involuntary recognition — it is all being registered.

And beware of wearing your aesthetic know-how too loudly on your sleeve. That old fellow in the corner you took for a half-dozing attendant — he has just completed the third and final volume (and notes) of the definitive study of the etchings of Paul-Ponce-Antoine Robert-de-Sarl ...

Certainly museum guards are to be reckoned with. I suspect that some are quite authentically works of art themselves. It is a not unamusing pastime (if you have the nerve) looking at a guard that way — observing his impressive chiaroscuro (incomplete morning shave), his bravura brushwork (is that afro a wig?), his innate contraposto (due to a habit of always turning round to see if anyone is behind him). But don't say I suggested it. I get into enough trouble with these old masters as it is.

It's just that somehow they make me feel impish. I mean — look what happens in the Louvre each day at closing time. The museum gendarmes join ranks in a progressively accumulated marching army and drive the visitors out toward the front entrance like so many recalcitrant cows. ... I have an excellent series of photographs to prove it. (Not one of them smiled.)

And at the Guggenheim one time (remember that spiral ramp?) I nonchalantly rested my catalog on one of the parapets. I was nearly put in jail for that. And rightly. The number of people assailed by falling catalogs in New York is beginning to reach serious proportions.

But then the Guggenheim is where I chuckle more than most. It was there that they had, a few years back, an exhibition of sculpture by David Smith. You probably know that a number of Smith's works are on wheels. He liked them as part of the work, and also for their usefulness. But what, I couldn't help wondering, would have happened had one of these hefty steel constructions cut loose from its moorings? I had visions of it steadily gathering momentum as it spiraled down the ramp — and every guard in the place in hot pursuit yelling "Stop that Smith! Stop that Smith!"

That's it, of course. That's what museum guards are really for. To stop works of art escaping.

Christopher Andreas

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

"First the blade, then the ear, then the full grain in the ear"

Wednesday, January 8, 1975

The Monitor's view

Opinion and commentary

PUBLISHED BY
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Setback for Saigon

The loss of Phuoc Binh province to the Communists is a serious setback for Saigon. While Phuoc Binh itself, isolated and poorly linked with the rest of the country, is not too significant, there is no doubt its capture is a psychological blow to the Thieu government.

It is not believed the North Vietnamese plan a massive frontal assault against Saigon. The cost in lives and equipment would be too high. But it is clear Hanoi would like to topple the Thieu regime and get a government more amenable to concessions to the Communists.

That the seizure of Phuoc Binh is a gross violation of the cease-fire agreement goes without saying. But in the fighting generally both sides are at fault. From the moment the cease-fire accord was signed each side has sought to expand its territory.

This is the nature of the battle now — a shoving and pulling for pieces of land. It is not unexpected. No one thought the Russians and Chinese would stop supplying their clients. While Moscow and Peking do not want to rock relations with the United States, they also want to keep the pot boiling.

However, the question now arises as to just how much responsibility Washington must bear to keep the Thieu regime afloat. There is no longer any question of direct American military involvement. But the U.S. cannot cut and run, and the magnitude of its military aid does affect Saigon's ability to defend itself.

In its weariness to be done with Vietnam, Congress has drastically pared that aid. On balance that has had a salutary effect. It has forced the South Vietnamese

to stand on their own feet. They are having to restructure the military in order to make do with less ammunition and fight the kind of war they must in Vietnamese conditions.

Nonetheless, the aid cutback — from a requested \$1.4 billion to \$700 million — appears to be hurting too much. While assistance should be kept on the lean rather than abundant side, it should be adequate. President Ford undoubtedly will ask the new Congress for a supplementary appropriation and this should be looked at responsibly.

In this connection it bears pointing out that Soviet and Chinese military help to Hanoi last year was at a fairly high rate. It exceeded aid levels in 1973. If the Russians and Chinese do not exercise more restraint, the U.S. must act accordingly.

This is not a brief for direct reinvolvement in Vietnam — and it is to be hoped that the movement of the carrier USS Enterprise is no more than a possible show of the flag that will stop short of intrusion into Indo-Chinese waters. But, however much the American public longs to have done with it, Vietnam is a responsibility from which they cannot walk away.

At the same time President Thieu must realize that he has done little to endear himself to the U.S. Congress. He has granted few concessions to opposition groups and his government is not curing the nation's economic problems. It would be naive to expect a quick democratization of South Vietnam — that process will take decades. But, unless he gives his people more political freedom, he may find himself the victim of a Communist take-over.

Auto price-cut prospects

Detroit closed out one of its worst years in 1974 with auto sales down 22 percent from 1973, and a backlog of 1.7 million unsold cars.

The industry is suffering from what its executives call a "buyers' strike." Detroit may well have itself set the stage for the strike by running up prices more than \$1,000 dollars on many models in little more than a year, an increase capped by the hike posted last summer on 1975 models. And there were other factors. The energy crisis of last spring and the continuing confusion over energy policy and gasoline prices have made the public edgy about auto ownership. Then too, real income is down an average of 6 percent, and consumers, apprehensive about the depth and length of the recession, are trying to pay off the installment debts they already have.

Simple logic suggests that cutting prices would be the best way to end the buyers' strike. Better deals on used cars in trade-ins, some shaving of prices on options, longer warranty offers, have been tried by dealers and auto companies. And Chrysler Corp. is reportedly getting ready to give buyers "rebates" of \$200 to \$400.

Calling all draft evaders

Any American who may be eligible for President Ford's program of "mercy" for Vietnam deserters and draft evaders owes it to himself to find out the full facts before the Jan. 31 deadline. He will discover that there is more concern for protecting his rights than he may have expected. And he ought to know of such details as the possibility of doing any required "alternative service" on a moonlighting basis, so that a better-paying job need not be given up.

Meanwhile, it is inaccurate to say that amnesty has failed in the United States, because amnesty has not been tried. What President Ford offered Vietnam deserters and draft evaders was "leniency." His proclamation never mentioned amnesty. And that redoubtable opponent of amnesty, Chairman Hebert of the House Armed Services Committee, said of the Ford program: "This is nothing more or less than existing law merely clothed in a cloak of amnesty."

Agreement by some with such a view is one reason for the disappointingly low numbers of eligible persons taking advantage of the Ford program as reported this

week. There has been concern that possible violators who inquire may be prosecuted even though their cases would not otherwise have come up. There is the feeling that the previous ordinary procedure through the courts may have been preferable, since acquittal was a possibility without alternative service.

But eligibles must also remember that a court outcome might be conviction and a record as a felon, whereas through the Ford program a clear record can eventually be obtained. Along with the warnings of civil-liberties lawyers to be sure of one's position in looking into the Ford plan, violators ought to consider the testimony of John Quartaro, a fugitive from Canada, who found draft resisters there were misrepresenting the program — and who found unexpected humane concern for him on the part of U.S. officials.

President Ford, for his part, ought to consider seriously whether it is in the spirit of a program of "mercy" and "forgiveness" — if not mass "pardon" and "forgetting" — as amnesty is defined — to have an inflexible deadline.

Meanwhile, back in the swamps



New U.S. deal with Spain?

By Benjamin Welles

The United States and Spain have recently begun quiet negotiations for a third renewal of the 21-year-old military base agreements that are due to expire in nine months.

Much water has flowed over the dam since that hot July in 1954 when Adm. Forrest Sherman, then CNO, won Truman's and Acheson's grudging permission to fly secretly to Madrid. It was in the midst of the Korean war and Europe lay defenseless to a possible Soviet thrust.

The U.S. was in a hurry. But Franco took his time. Sherman and Franco agreed in two hours that the U.S. could build a \$500 million chain of air and naval bases across Spain's geographically important territory: at the mouth of the Mediterranean.

But it took another two years to work out the details and sign the pact, and by then the Korean war was over. As if to rub the point home, Franco even signed a new Concordat with the Vatican to placate his extremist Roman Catholic and right-wing adherents before permitting the U.S. "Protestant" hordes to set foot on Spain's soil.

The last 21 years have been marked by ups and downs — and some hypocrisy. NATO has consistently refused U.S. proposals to admit Spain as its 16th member, claiming that Franco's regime is a "dictatorship." Yet it has tolerated Portugal, long ruled by the dictator Salazar; Turkey, ruled by a succession of military quasi-dictatorships; Greece, ruled until recently by the savage colonels' junta.

Franco's secret is consistency. He never wavers. He was anti-Communist in 1936 when he led the Army revolt against Spain's legitimate, but left-wing, Republic.

He sent a "volunteer" division to fight with Hitler on the Russian front against Stalin. He remained doubly anti-Communist in the postwar era when it was fashionable to like war-ravaged Russia. His obduracy caused Spain to be ostracized. He was not surprised when, in the early Korean panic in 1951, the U.S. rushed to embrace him.

Now, semi-senile but still ultimately in charge, Franco is demanding what he has always sought — a U.S. defense "commitment." He is not interested in joining NATO which he suspects, rightly, would blackball him. He wants an automatic pact with the U.S. akin to NATO's Article 5 which provides that an attack on one is — automatically — an attack on all.

Franco does not fear what NATO was created to deter: a Soviet take-over of West Europe. He fears aggression from the North African Arabs: either leftist Libya or Algeria, or possibly royalist Morocco. He has been at odds for years with Morocco, which claims the phosphate-rich Spanish Sahara, a lightly garrisoned desert waste three-fifths the size of Spain.

The dispute has been referred recently by the United Nations to The Hague Court but at best this is a time-buying maneuver. One day the outcome will be decided by force and Franco wants the U.S. behind him. Where does this leave the U.S.? If

one thing is certain in U.S. foreign policy today — it is that the Senate is not likely to accept further foreign military commitments. The post-Vietnam revision, fears of another Mideast conflict, the nation's grim economic situation all rule out new overseas ties. Attempts to pressure Congress into a defense link with Spain moreover might expose Franco's type of rule to public scrutiny.

The Spanish, trying to sell their case, are pointing to turbulent conditions around the Mediterranean: to revolutionary Portugal; to France, which has withdrawn its forces from NATO; to Greece and Turkey locked in bitter dispute over Cyprus. Spain, they seem to be saying, should be the linchpin of U.S. strategy in the Mediterranean.

But — should it? Franco is now 82 and Spain's future is murky. In the 1967 Arab-Israeli war, and again in last year's Yom Kippur war, Spain virtually barred the U.S. from use of its half-billion-dollar base network. Under intense pressure Spain did look the other way briefly when the bases were used for aerial refueling. But Spain, like other European countries, depends on the Arab world for oil. In another Mideast crisis the U.S. will probably find the door slammed tight. The great U.S.-built nuclear submarine base at Rota, near Cadiz, is fast losing its importance. By 1978 the Polaris submarines that use Rota will have been refitted with new C-4 missiles with a 4,000 mile — instead of the current 2,500 mile — range. Then they, and the incoming Trident subs, basing at U.S. Atlantic Coast ports and cruising out to mid-Atlantic, will still be able to hit their Soviet targets without the need of Rota.

Hard bargaining lies ahead. The Pentagon yields foreign bases with the utmost reluctance and Spain's geography is still convenient if no longer vital. But technology is bringing new weapons with greater range. Sooner or later the U.S. will withdraw its 500,000 servicemen overseas who once served as a deterrent to Russia but who increasingly are hostages.

In the 21 years since the base agreements were signed a new generation has come of age in Spain. It wants "freedom"; not only from dictatorship but from entangling foreign alliances, U.S. as well as other. To flout this sentiment could be to court disaster.

The policy of wisdom would indicate continuing friendly relations with Spain; continuing cultural-scientific-technological exchanges now running at about \$3 million yearly; perhaps even continuing military aid at roughly \$5 million yearly to help the Spanish armed forces.

But a defense "commitment"? No! Militarily it seems unwarranted; politically — if Congress reflects the U.S. mood — it seems impossible.

Mr. Welles, for many years on the staff of the New York Times, is now an independent commentator on what goes on in Washington.

Readers write

Understanding Arabs

To The Christian Science Monitor:

In David Anable's article on the security measures for the UN visit by Yasser Arafat, it is my opinion that not enough emphasis was made on the fact that three men forced their way into the PLO offices the previous week and beat an occupant therein. The perpetrators were pro-Israeli Americans of Jewish faith. Nor was this the first act of violence against Arabs in America who are exercising their First Amendment rights: last May an Arab-American journalist was beaten, his documents burned, and severe injuries to his spine inflicted.

There have been many such incidents, even here on the West Coast, and they are a black enough mark on the U.S. escutcheon. Harm to Arafat would only have added to the black mark already existing.

I am virtually certain that, had an Arab-American gone into the Israeli Embassy, fired shots, and used a lead pipe on one of the occupants, the Monitor and many other newspapers would have treated the matter very differently. This strongly suggests to my mind that a double standard in American journalism is applied to news about the problems of peace in the Middle East, and the behavior which those problems elicits, a point made some time ago by Robert Pierpoint of CBS, and confirmed by several other journalists at the recent Liebling III symposium.

In "Arafat asks for a homeland," Mr. Anable rightly recognized that the moment was dramatic as well as historic but then failed to evaluate objectively what was in Arafat's speech. I listened carefully to the speech and read it in its entirety, and I found it wide-ranging, poetic, and surprisingly broad in its conception. This man about whom I had only heard was now speaking in his own voice; the silenced majority in the Middle East conflict, the voiceless Palestinians were speaking. But, alas, Mr. Anable was not listening. He was hearing his own thoughts on the Middle East and missed the wholeness of Arafat's message. And so, therefore, did the Monitor's readers.

I think that America is at the point of needing to discover the intra-ethnic values of the Arab world. We blundered into Vietnam, and some years afterward, American scholars were bemoaning the fact that we had Vietnamese studies in U.S. universities, we might have known better. While this hypothesis may not be entirely acceptable, it has some truth, and an analogy can be made to the Middle East. We have such studies available in the U.S. on the Arab world. Yasser Arafat is a traditional Arab leader who reconciles differences, leads by consensus, and represents a consensus arrived at through weeks, months, and years of thorough discussion. Therefore, Mr. Anable's

phrase "his followers" (emphasis mine) is both uninformed and misleading: It is accurate to say that, should Arafat disappear tomorrow from the world, another would take his place immediately and fill the same role.

The Monitor, like every other responsible American news source, must help the American people understand, for by understanding there will be the preparation for a climate of peace which must precede and accompany our government's search for peace. The American people must be helped to see the human faces on both sides of the Golan Heights, as it were, and to be able to identify humanly with all folk of the area.

Arabs have tended to be defined in this country as "our Jewish citizens' enemies," and therefore, America's enemies. Not only is this inaccurate, and unfortunate, it is dysfunctional — it serves to continue lack of understanding and compassion, regarding a culture and people whom we must get along with, and who make up a small but growing number of citizens here in America.

Mary J. Bisharat
Sacramento, Calif.

Supporting dictatorships

To The Christian Science Monitor:

It is really extraordinary that in your editorial on "Why Aid Portugal?" you should not mention the fact that if Portugal finds itself in a difficult situation now it is to a very large extent due to the blindness of American foreign policy. Had you noticed that during all those years after the end of World War II the United States had been supporting dictatorships not only in Portugal but also in Spain and then later in Greece? I wonder whether you realized that the support of the dictatorships in Portugal and Spain was simply playing in the hands of the Communist parties in the long and inevitable run.

Democratic people, who thought that the U.S. had always stood for freedom and democracy, were left to their own devices by a foreign policy which was unworthy of a nation which is dedicated to the proposition that all men are born free and that had lost thousands of soldiers in a war against tyranny. Now you have to accept the responsibility for what has happened or might happen in Portugal and Spain. This is the least you can do. Unless of course you do not know or do not want to know what your foreign policy has been about.

Vienna, Va. M. Garcia-Landa

Letters expressing readers' views are welcome. Each receives editorial consideration though only a selection can be published and none individually acknowledged. All are subject to condensation.

Point of view

A do-something Congress

By Roscoe Drummond

The title of a leading article in U.S. News and World Report asks: Can Ford cope with Congress?

That is not really the central question nor is its reverse: Can Congress cope with Ford?

The heart of the matter is: In a deeply and partially divided government can the President and Congress cope with the menacing problems which press down upon the nation and which won't wait for another election?

There is no patented assurance that things will go well. But I think the outlook today, as the 94th Congress has just convened, is better than it appeared to be in the wake of the one-sided November voting.

Most of the time divided government has worked badly in the United States. It has produced periods of political vacuum. But events are beginning to suggest that, unexpectedly, it may work well.

I look for a do-something 94th Congress, and here are the reasons:

1. The American people are not going to take "no" for an answer — on inflation or recession or energy conservation or whatever else needs to be done. It is evident that public opinion is well ahead of political leadership. Public opinion will support — and reward — decisive leadership whether it comes from the President or from Congress or from both.

2. This creates a compelling incentive for the government to respond. Thus, Ford and Congress will likely be competing with each other to get things done. If one lags behind, the other will seize the initiative and the country can then decide which is doing the better job.

3. President Ford promised Congress "cooperation, consultation, compromise." He has no good alternative. He is prepared to put a Democrat in the Cabinet in the person of Edward H. Levi, a distinguished law school dean and the president of

the University of Chicago. He is an excellent choice. Ford is also inviting the Democratic congressional leaders to offer him proposals for inclusion in his State of the Union message.

4. The 94th Congress is in a better position to do its work more efficiently because of the reforms adopted by the 93rd Congress. The heavy hand of seniority has been substantially removed from the committees. The Budget Control Act makes for greater fiscal responsibility.

Congress always likes to investigate everybody but itself. Congressmen enjoy almost any kind of investigation because it generates publicity without forcing them to vote on controversial issues.

Shortly Congress will investigate the dubious, allegedly improper, activities of the CIA. It should. It would seem that the agency got out of hand. Its excesses reflect the evils of a bloated and uncontrolled bureaucracy.

The record of what it has done wrong may prove to be almost as great as what it has done well. But it would be a grievous mistake if Congress should carry outrage to the point of destroying the CIA. There is nothing our adversaries would like more than to see the CIA discredited, crippled, and put out of business. They would like the field of counter-intelligence left to themselves.

Reform, better congressional surveillance, closer presidential control, yes; its destruction, no.

At this point it looks to me as if the 94th Congress, with its infusion of new, youthful, feisty Democrats, will be out to transact the public business zealously and venturesomely.

Better that it be venturesome than timid during one of the most perilous two-year periods in the nation's peacetime history.

The best way to run for president in 1976 will be to help run the country well now.